

INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 265

BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1934

TWENTY PAGES

BIG CONGRESS VICTORY IN ASSAM

C.P.B. Candidates Sweep Polls Capture All Non-Mahomedan Seats

Sitting M. L. A And Nationalist Nominee Defeated

SHILLONG, Nov. 9.

The counting of votes for the Assembly election for Surma Valley-cum-Shillong non-Mahomedan constituency concluded to-day.

Of the 4,353 votes polled, Mr. Basant Kumar Das (Congress Parliamentary Board) secured 2,999 votes against 1,283 polled in favour of Mr. Kumar Gopika Ramani Roy (sitting), 71 votes being rejected.

Mr. Basanta Das was thus declared duly elected.

By this victory, the Congress Parliamentary Board secured both the non-Mahomedan seats for the Assembly allotted to Assam, the other successful candidate being N. C. Bardoloi.—United Press.

PHOOKAN PAYS THE PRICE

GAUHATI, Nov. 8.

Sgt. Navin Chandra Bardoloi (Congress Parliamentary candidate) was declared elected to the Assembly from the Assam Valley non-Mahomedan Constituency.

Sgt. Bardoloi secured 4,791 votes as against 3,776 polled in favour of Mr. T. R. Phookan, the Nationalist Party candidate.—United Press.

ROY'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY IN LONDON

I. L. P. Members Will Raise Question In Commons

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 3: (By Air Mail).

I understand that the members of the Independent Labour Party take a serious view of the reports received from India that the condition of Mr. M. N. Roy's health in the United Provinces is causing considerable anxiety to his friends in India.

Mr. Jimmy Maxton and Mr. Fenner Brockway, being informed that Mr. N. M. Joshi had arrived in London, immediately got in touch with him and as a result of their long conversations, I am told Mr. Maxton and Mr. MacGoven will take early steps to communicate with Sir Samuel Hoare, and, if necessary, will raise the question of Mr. Roy's health on the floor of the House of Commons.

Neither Mr. Maxton, nor Mr. Brockway is, however, in any way hopeful of getting a satisfactory reply from the authorities and, therefore, steps will be taken in this country by the members of the I.L.P. to call upon its members to ask their member in Parliament to raise the question of Mr. Roy's health.

SEND-OFF TO KAMLANI. I am glad to report that Mr. Atma Kamlani, the Secretary of the Friends of India Organisation in London, who has been keeping indifferent health for the last few months, is now feeling decidedly better. His medical advisers have recommended that he should return to India during the present winter and steps are being taken to enable him to sail with Mira Ben on November 9, by the Italian ship "Conte Verde," which leaves Venice on that day for Bombay. Friends of Mr. Kamlani

DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT

Nessim Pasha's Condition For Acceptance Of Premiership

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 9. The political outlook is more overcast as King Fuad is unwilling to accept Nessim Pasha's conditions for the acceptance of the Premiership, namely, that Parliament should be dissolved and the constitution changed. Public opinion favours these demands.—Reuter.

desired to arrange a send-off meeting to put on record their appreciation of the work that he has been able to do in this country, on behalf of the mission of Mahatma Gandhi. Unfortunately, they have to deny to themselves to honour Mr. Kamlani as he has been advised to avoid as much exertion and fatigue as possible.

DIVALI BANQUET.

In keeping with its general practice, the Indian Social Club has arranged a Divali Banquet on Thursday next when members of Indian community irrespective of caste and creed will dine together to celebrate the Hindu festival at a West-End Hotel. The Committee of the Club is also conscious to the needs of the poverty-stricken Indian residents in this country, such as peddlers, hawkers and seamen. In order to enable them

ON MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS

Secret Parleys Between Schussnigg And Goemboes

VIENNA, Nov. 9.

A secret political conference of great importance to the future of Central Europe was held this morning between Chancellor Schussnigg, the Hungarian Premier, General Goemboes and leading Cabinet Ministers of both the Nations on the Semmering Mountain, 50 miles away from Vienna.

General Goemboes on his return journey from Rome informed the Austrians of the result of his negotiations with Sgr. Mussolini, which dealt with questions of closer political and commercial relations under the Danubian Pact.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WINS ALL ALONG LINE

The following is a list of the Congress candidates who have been returned unopposed or otherwise to the Assembly:—

- UNITED PROVINCES.**
1. Munshi Iswar Saran (Gorakhpur-cum-Benares).
 2. Dr. Bhagwan Das (Seven Cities).
 3. Ch. Raghubir Singh (Meerut).
 4. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (Rohilkhand and Kumaon).
- CENTRAL PROVINCES.**
5. Seth Sheo Das Daga (Landholder's Constituency).
- BIHAR.**
6. Mr. Deep Narayan Singh.
 7. Mr. N. C. Bardoloi.
 8. Mr. Basant Kumar Das.

QUIT ORDER ON YOUTHS

Notices Served On Three To Leave Delhi In 24 Hours

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

Three youths have been served with notices under the Criminal Law Amendment Act to quit Delhi within twenty-four hours.—A. P.

NOTICES ON HINDU YOUTHS

CHITTAGONG (By Mail.) It is understood that notices under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act have been served upon a large number of Hindu youths of Chittagong town and the mofussil, restraining their movements outside their respective homes between sunset and sunrise for a period of six months.—A. P.

ATTRACTION TO BRITISH TOURISTS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 9. With a view to attracting British tourists to Switzerland and relieving them of exchange fluctuations, hotel keepers in winter resorts have decided to accept English pound at the fixed rate of 16 Swiss Francs to the pound.

to celebrate the annual festival, the Committee has organised a special festival for them at the Poplar Town Hall, when the families of the Indian residents from the East-End of London, will not be well fed, but their children will be presented with the traditional Diwali offerings in the shape of cash and other kinds.

MRS. MALAVIYA ON EVE OF SAAR SERIOUSLY ILL

Slight Haemorrhage Of Brain Has Paralytic Effect

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The latest reports about the condition of Mrs. Madan Mohan Malaviya, show that the external injuries are few but it is suspected she has sustained a slight haemorrhage of the brain resulting in paralytic effect on the left hand only. She is gradually gaining consciousness. Doctors consider the case serious, but her condition is satisfactory.

Her two sons Pandits Govind and Mukund Malaviya have arrived here.—A. P.

STORY OF THE ACCIDENT

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Mrs. Madan Mohan Malaviya was seriously injured this morning at Balwa Ghat by a runaway ekka and horse which knocked her down and ran over her.

Mrs. Malaviya accompanied by Pandit Govind Malaviya's wife, had gone to bathe in the Jumna in celebration of the Yam Deo Festival and was returning to her car when the accident took place. She was rushed to her residence where the doctors are in attendance and she is still unconscious. Several others were also injured at the same time.

Pandit Malaviya has been informed of the accident by wire.—A. P.

Mahatma To Discuss Scheme With Madras Labour Leader

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has invited Mr. B. Shiva Rao for a discussion of the proposals submitted by him (Mr. Shiva Rao) for making the All-India Village Industries' Association an effective organisation.—A. P.

LOITERING NEAR VICE-REGAL LODGE?

Bengali Youth Arrested But Released On Bail

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

The New Delhi police arrested this evening a Bengali youth near the Viceroy's Lodge under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

It is stated that being questioned by the police officers he failed to give a satisfactory account of his presence there. He was taken to Police station but has been released on bail furnished by Mr. J. P. Mandallia, Municipal Commissioner.—United Press.

HITLER'S APPEAL TO HOUSEWIVES

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

"Wear your suits down to last thread" urged Germany's Price Lictator in the first public speech since his appointment. "Substitutes of to-day may be fashions of to-morrow. We must realise we are a poor nation and cannot buy much," he said appealing to housewives not to distrust substitute materials. His first task would be to enquire into the position of the most important foodstuffs and clothing. There must be no hoarding. No new prices would be fixed without his approval and he would oppose all attempts by industries to control the prices.

Germany had one year's supply of coffee and tobacco

Knox Calls For Reinforcement Of International Police

PARIS, Nov. 9.

It is learnt that the President of the Saar Commission, has asked the League's Saar Committee of Three, now sitting at Rome, preparing the ground for the coming plebiscite for reinforcement of the International Police in the Saar.—Reuter.

(The German protest referred to in the message refers to the instructions of the Government to its ambassadors in London, Paris, Rome and Brussels to the protest to the respective Foreign Offices against the employment of French Troops in the Saar area).

FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE SAAR

Latest German Demarche

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The German protest takes the form of a 'demarche' regarding the interpretation of the League Council decision of 1928 on which the French attitude is based.—Reuter.

IN POLITICS THOUGH OUT OF CONGRESS

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

Congress is alive not dead. Gandhiji is still in the political field though out of the Congress. It is impossible that Gandhiji will give up the field so long as he has faith in non-violence and truth. "said Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, Indian National Congress in a public meeting at the Holmstead Hall Hyderabad Sindh."

BOMBAY HAS ENDED DISPUTE

Sardar Patel Deplores Pt. Malaviya's Action

PATNA, Nov. 9.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has completed a 5-days' tour in Bihar. He addressed a public meeting at Patna at 6 p.m. to-day when Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, presided. More than 5,000 persons attended the meeting.

Sardar Patel explained the position of the Congress and traced the history of the formation of the Nationalist Party. He criticised Pandit Malaviya's attitude of seceding from the Congress and retaining its name to his Party. He deplored the quarrel although the Bombay session of the Congress had ended the dispute.

The Sardar gave an interesting history of the Congress activities in the past and the sacrifices and sufferings it had undergone. He exhorted the audience to remember the sacrifices and solidly to vote for the Congress candidates. The meeting signified its unanimous support to the Congress nominees.—United Press.

ITALIAN AMNESTY FIGURES

Bulk Of Politicals Still In Custody

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, Nov. 9.

Over 10,000 criminals and 94 political offenders have been released following the recent amnesty in honour of the birth of a daughter to the Princess of Piedmont.

The political prisoners still remaining in custody number 203.

No Relief, But No Extra Taxation CIVIC BUDGET SHOWS SMALL SURPLUS

Raid On Sinking Fund Interest For Revenue Purposes

"The limit of capacity of the rate-payers to bear direct taxation has possibly been reached," is the candid confession of the Municipal Commissioner in his introductory Note to the Municipal budget estimates for 1935-36.

Figures At A Glance

Estimated income	Rs. 3,16,04,000
Estimated expenditure	Rs. 3,15,35,000
Surplus	69,000

Main Features Of Budget

- (1) Transfer to revenue, the excess accumulation of interest on the Sinking Fund investments.
- (2) Proposal to Government to extend the currency of the Development Loan from 18 to 30 years.
- (3) Provision of only Rs. 30,00,000 as contribution for primary education to the Schools Committee's demand of Rs. 32,88,000 for 1935-36.

The following is the note by the Municipal Commissioner on the Budget Estimate A for 1935-36:—

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1934-35

In the Budget Estimates for the current year, the opening balance was estimated at Rs. 5,43,000 and the closing balance at Rs. 2,60,000. These estimates were based on the Revised Estimates for the year 1933-34. On the final closing of the accounts for 1933-34, the actual Working Cash Balance for 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 6,89,000. From the actuals for the first half of the current year and probable expenditure for the second half of the year, the closing balance for 1934-35 is now estimated at Rs. 3,35,000.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1935-36

The income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 3,16,04,000 against Rs. 3,31,43,000 for the current year. If we deduct from these figures the extraordinary receipts of Rs. 11,40,000 and Rs. 7,13,000 the real income for the next and the current year would be reduced to Rs. 3,04,64,000 and Rs. 3,24,30,000, respectively. After making a further allowance of the transfer of Rs. 5,00,000 to Capital on account of the estimated sale proceeds of land the real revenue for the next year shows a fall of Rs. 14,66,000 over the corresponding figure for the current year.

INCREASE IN REVENUE

The Revenue from General Tax shows an aggregate increase of Rs. 2,48,000 counterbalanced by a total decrease of Rs. 2,08,000, thus giving a net increase of Rs. 40,000. The increase of Rs. 2,48,000 is made up of an increase of Rs. 1,42,000 in the tax from the public and of Rs. 1,06,000 in the tax from the Bombay Port Trust. The decrease of Rs. 2,08,000 is made up of Rs. 39,000 under Improvement Schemes Properties, Rs. 1,58,000 under Mills and of Rs. 11,000 in the tax from the two Railways. The increase of Rs. 50,000 in interest and profit on Investments of Surplus, Loan and other balances is due to the interest on the investments of the Net Premia Fund to be transferred on account of the proposed credit of Rs. 11,40,000. The credit for Rs. 11,40,000 under extraordinary receipts, represents interest on the investments in the Net Premia Fund and the excess interest earned on Sinking Fund Investments in the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 together with such interest for the next year. The reasons for crediting to revenue the interest on

INTEREST ON SINKING FUND.

With regard to the interest on Sinking Fund Investments earned over and above the basic rates of interest for such Sinking Funds a more detailed explanation seems necessary. The rate of interest on which the Sinking Fund is based has to be earned over a long period of 30 years or more according to the period at the end of which the Sinking Fund is required to accumulate to the amount of the loan for which it is provided. Ordinarily such rate of interest is the average rate which is expected to be realised over the period the intention being that although the rates may vary from year to year, the interest earned in excess during certain periods would counterbalance the deficiency during other periods when the rates of interest might be lower than the basic rates. Thus the excess interest ought ordinarily to remain in the Sinking Fund Account, and should not be used for any other purpose, unless in the years in which the interest earned is less than the basic rate the difference is made good from other sources.

As stated above the excess interest, if allowed to remain in the Sinking Fund or in the Net Premia Fund, will always be available to make good the deficiencies (if any) in the interest earned during future years. The question for consideration therefore is whether in transferring such excess interest to Revenue, will occasions arise in future when the interest earned may be less than required and revenue may have to make good the deficiency? The chances of this happening seem to be remote. For the position has been materially altered on account of the considerable appreciation in the price of securities and the consequent high figure at which the Net Premia Fund stands, which may be considered a sufficient guarantee against revenue being called upon to make good any deficiency in the interest on Sinking Fund Investments.

APOLOGIA FOR RAID.

Further it should be remembered that before a deficiency in interest can arise the present excess of about Rs. 2 lakhs will have to be absorbed by a fall in interest. But as a fall in the rates of interest means a corresponding to revenue the interest on

(Continued on page 10).

RELATED ADLETS

Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

Advertisements are inserted in these columns on cash basis. Charges are fixed at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

Advertisements of PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Required Immediately: Experienced Secretary, for Limited Concern. Salary 65. Apply personally: Parker Company (Staff-suppliers), 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (3217).

Wanted Organisers on salary or commission on guaranteed business for a first class provident company (Estd. 1925) of Calcutta. Monthly premium Rupees Two and One. Apply or see personally (between 9-30 and 11 a.m. or 6 and 7 p.m.), Mr. G. C. Malumdar, B.A., C.O. U. C. Chatterji, Silver Mansions, Bombay 9 (near Sandhurst Road Station). (3219).

Wanted Inspector of Weights and Measures on Rs. 70-52-150 with Rs. 20 conveyance allowance per month on one year's probation who should be Graduate of a recognised University in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering or in Physics and Mathematics or Second or First Class Diploma holder in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, or of Poona or Karachi. N.E.D. Engineering College and know well English and Gujarathi. Apply stating age, nationality, experience, before 25th November, 1934, to President, District Local Board, Surat. (9128).

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs. 150-20-350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage. OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

Wanted Immediately Permanent Way Inspector Railway experience Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.—(3211)

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor Gujarati knowing as House Surgeon for Hindu Nishkrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials, Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (3209).

Wanted Child's Nurse also Sick Nurse. Proficient Midwifery for Palace (Hindu or Indian Christian). Apply Box No. 3205 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—For Overseas Permanent Way Inspectors, Station Masters, Signallers, Guards, Carriage-Examiners, Mechanical Engineers and Accountants. Apply to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (3037).

Wanted an experienced Bill-Collector and Clerk. State nationality, age, previous experience, qualifications, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 3201 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Midwife B. P. N. A., for Cutch-Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply Damodar Anandji, Karwar Street, Fort. (3199).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

A Commodious Flat in Cullindas Buildings at Gowalia Tank Road to Let. Apply on the premises. (3218).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2.—(3181).

53. DENTISTS.

"Certified that my patient, who had Pyorrhoea is thoroughly cured by Jehangir Nariman, Dentist." Dr. L. M. & S. Guard your teeth and health by this radical cure. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram Junction, Grant Road. (7703).

58. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted failed G. D. A's and Bank Clerks to join LAKMI TUTORIAL & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE (Government Recognised). Noor Buildings, Dadar, for rapid revision courses for B. A. Final and Institute of Bankers Examinations. 1935. Sessions commence 12th November. (3213)

Best Coaching Our Motto. Punjab Matriculation the easiest examination recognised by Bombay University. Cambridge Senior admissions for July 1935 examination proceeding. Excellent and unrivalled staff. Apply: The Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay. (9175).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. E. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8850)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Why be disappointed? When you are in need of money, apply to: Universal Loan Agency, 76, Khetwadi, 10th Lane, Bombay 4. (3165)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Golvad Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Mamnad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted District Agents on Rs. 40- per mensem plus allowance to propagate Hire Purchase business. Best prospects. Must pay nominal cost of samples. Apply to:—The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (3206).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Mahmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Seoni, Saugor, Almer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honavar, Delhi, Shimla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Rihapur, Hinganghat, Khamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Guntur, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Don't Miss This Chance.—Renowned Astrologer Physiognomist, Mr. Dhariwal will guide you for all sorts of worries, job, love affairs, bad time and bad habit in fact. Charge Re. 1.—At Dhobi Talao, Jer Mahal, Dusha Mahal, above Kyanli Co. (3210).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiting. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 695 of 1933.

RAMKUWAR SHRINIVAS Plaintiff.

BAI SUNDERABAI alias MULIBAI widow and Anr. Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree absolute for Sale, dated the 23rd August, 1934, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday 15th November, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Property situate at Vithoba Lane, admeasuring 273 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's No. 3399, Survey No. 1464, Cadastral Survey No. 1545 of Bhuleswar Division and "C" Ward No. 1734, and Street Nos. 15-17-19.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31, Nana-bhoy Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 9th day of October, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner.

Public Notices

The B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.,

OMNIBUS SERVICES

Routes "B" and "D" will be extended to Tardeo and Parel, respectively.
Route "C" will be deviated via Colaba Causeway.
Route "K" will be run from Ballard Pier to Colaba Railway Station in place of Route "D".
Route "J" from Dadar Tram Terminus to Mahim, in December. Fares will also be slightly modified. For full particulars see notices in all omnibuses.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.
9174.

NOTICE

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LIMITED

MEMBERS & FIRST ENCLOSURES

The prices of Season and Day Tickets for the Bombay Racing Season 1934/35 are as follows:

SEASON TICKETS & COUPON BOOKS

Gentleman Rs. 60 each
Lady Rs. 35 each

DAY TICKETS

Gentleman Rs. 3/12 each
Lady Rs. 2/6 each

Minimum betting unit Rs. 10.
Season Tickets & Coupon Books are available for sale at the Secretary's Office, Race Course, Mahalakhmi, 1st Enclosure, Grand Stand, Bombay.

SECOND ENCLOSURE

Entrance Rs. 1-4-0
Minimum betting unit Rs. 5/-
By Order,
C. C. GULLILAND,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

9175.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.
and
Re: SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT WITH THE DEPOSITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Company will on and after the 19th day of November, 1934, at the Registered Office of the Company at Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay or at the premises of the Mill Company at Indore as may be convenient, to the depositors, pay to the depositors of the above company whose claims are admitted by the company or proved according to law the sum equivalent to nine annas in the rupee on the principal amount of their fixed deposits and interest thereon at the rate mentioned in their respective deposit receipts from the respective dates thereof upto 18th October, 1933, less one per cent thereof as provided in the scheme of arrangement with the depositors sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 18th day of October, 1934, and will also at the same time and place issue to the said depositors on interest bearing coupons of the value of 12 annas in the rupee of the amount of interest on the said principal amount of their deposit receipts at the rate of 3-12 per cent annum from the 19th day of October, 1933, till the date of the aforesaid payment viz., the 19th November, 1934.

Interest shall cease to run on the said principal amounts of the deposit receipts as from the said 19th day of November, 1934, and the depositors are therefore required to be punctual in receiving the said payment.

The depositors are also required to produce their original fixed deposit receipts and such other proof as may be required in law to entitle them to receive the amount of the said deposit receipts and receive the amount personally.
Any person desiring to receive the amount as the duly constituted attorney of any depositor will have to produce the original power of attorney and satisfy the company that he is the duly authorised agent of such depositor. Dated this 7th day of November, 1934.

MALVI, RANCHODAS & CO.,
Attorneys for The Indore Malwa United Mills, Limited.
41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
9178

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW

(SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of Complete bungalow furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, "C" quality Godrej Safe, Austrian safe, Remington typewriter, English writing bureau, American Roll top table, Tilted suit, Harminum, Cottage Piano, Musical Box, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and others.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between Messrs. HANSRAJ HARI, CHATURBHUI HARI, HARKISONDAS JADAVJI, JAYSHING CHATURBHUI, AMILAL SUNDERJI and others, carrying on business as Freight Brokers at 20, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style or firm of Hansraj and Co., has from the 1st day of Kartak Sud, S. Y. 1991 (8th November, 1934) been dissolved by mutual consent as regards the said Amilal Sunderji, who retired from the firm from that date.

All debts due to or owing by the said firm will be received and paid by the said Hansraj Hari and others, who will continue the said business under the present style or firm of Hansraj & Co.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1934.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Hansraj Hari and others the continuing partners of the firm of Hansraj & Co.
9177.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between Messrs. HANSRAJ HARI, CHATURBHUI HARI, HARKISONDAS JADAVJI, JAYSHING CHATURBHUI, AMILAL SUNDERJI and others, carrying on business as Freight Brokers at 20, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay under the style or firm of Hansraj Tulidas has, from the 1st day of Kartak Sud S. Y. 1991 (8th November, 1934) been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as regards the said Amilal Sunderji who retired from the firm from the said date.

All debts due to or owing by the said firm will be received and paid by the said Hansraj Hari and others who will continue the said business under the present style or firm of Hansraj Tulidas.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1934.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
& CO.,
Attorneys for Hansraj Hari and others the continuing partners of the firm of Hansraj Tulidas.
9176

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

(STANDARD TIME)

AUCTION SALE OF A PROPERTY

AT KHIOJA STREET.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Vaidya & Co., Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Vijaydev Devidas the Mortgagee in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November 1931 and made between Vijaydev Devidas the Mortgagee of the first part, Mahalaxmibai widow of Devidas Sunderji of the second part, Bholanath Govindji (since deceased) and Shantilal Bholanath the Mortgagees of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property this day, Saturday the 10th November 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land with Dwelling house situate at Khioja Street, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards (and 135 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Register) bearing Collector's New No. 7846 New Survey No. 4314 Cadastral Survey No. 3707 Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7292 present Street Nos. 142-150 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Khioja Street on the North by the stable of Velji Lowji and on the south by the Property of Kaildas Kalyanji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vaidya & Co. Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee at their office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers,
41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
9178

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

November 9.
Himalaya, Daniels, Java.
Bandra, Dunbrook, Busrah.

DEPARTURES

November 10.
Multan, Lyndon, London.
Homefield, Hitchcock, Karachi.
Sisra, Green, Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

November 9.
Steamer Himalaya for Trieste.
Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Varna for Busrah.
Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer Mooltan for London.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Burdwan for Kobe.
Steamer Nawab for Bhavnagar.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Mooltan.—The P & O S S. Co's English mail steamer Mooltan will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Himalaya.—The Lloyd T. Co's steamer Himalaya arrived in harbour on Friday from Java with a general cargo and sugar.

S.S. Bandra.—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour on Friday from Busrah with a general cargo, 2 saloon and 37 deck passengers.

S.S. Homefield.—The B I S N Co's steamer Homefield will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sisra.—The B I S N Co's steamer Sisra will sail to-day for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.
S.S. Durenda for London.—480 bage myrabollams K Tticemji & Co; 33 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 102 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 1620 bags

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Hongo Maru	2000	29 Oct	16 Nov
Bongal Maru	2500	2 Nov	18 Nov
Mayboshi Maru	2000	15 Nov	21 Nov
Mayboshi Maru	2000	15 Nov	21 Nov
Gyogo Maru	2000	1 Dec	13 Dec
Tokio Maru	2000	16 Dec	22 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Re turn.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Sawa Maru	10700	27 Nov	11 Dec
Fushimi Maru	11000	11 Dec	25 Dec

COLOMBO-MARSHALL ISLANDS

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Nov	6 Dec
Katori Maru	10000	6 Dec	21 Dec

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Tatsuta Maru	17000	12 Dec	26 Dec
Asama Maru	17000	9 Jan	23 Jan

ROBERTS-CATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamer	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Hikawa Maru	11600	12 Dec	26 Dec
Hiye Maru	11600	23 Dec	6 Jan

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Tokio Maru	200		

A FRIEND AND ADVISER OF MARX

Frederick Engels Denied Himself Many Things In Life In Order To Help Create Socialism

(By Moses Baritz)

Frederick Engels, the friend and adviser of Karl Marx, lived in Manchester for more than twenty years. But historians, in this country at any rate, have paid little attention to the details of his stay, and some facts which have recently come to light may be worth publishing.

Engels first came to Manchester in 1842. He then held the radical views which later developed into the Socialist theoretical position. He had direct association with the working class movement and was familiar with the Chartist leaders. He was friendly with Fergus O'Connor and George Julian Harney.

Engels' first known article was "The Progress of Social Reform" which occupied the front page of the "New Moral World". On December 27, 1842, an able analysis of the Corn Laws appeared in the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung". This was followed by his first work on economics, "Umriss zu einer Kritik der Nationalökonomie" (The Outlines of a Criticism of National Economy), printed in the "Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher". 1844. More important was the "Condition of the Working Class in England." These works, all written in Manchester, expressed the proletarian ideology, at that time unknown to Marx.

Nevertheless Engels gravitated to the bourgeois circles appropriate to his social status. He joined the Albert Club, then situated in Clifford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock and became a friend of the brothers Ernst and Julius Dillius, the latter father of the famous musician.

Engels left Manchester in 1844 for his home at Barmen, visiting Marx in Paris on the way. The next year he and Marx visited Manchester expressly to observe social conditions, and stayed several weeks.

Returning to Manchester in 1850, Engels lived at first in Strangeways, at 70, Great Duke Street. In May 1852 the number was altered to 44, and in October to 40. About this time both he and Marx were held suspect by the authorities, and had to evade the inquisitiveness of the police by correspondence through intermediaries—Marx asked Engels (October 28, 1852) to write to him "c/o A. Johnson, Esq., Bullion Office, Bank of England." Engels a fortnight earlier, had asked Marx to address him "c/o Dr. J. W. Hudson secretary of the Manchester Athenaeum." Another intermediary was Karl Schorlemmer, Professor of Organic Chemistry at Owens College, to whom the calico printing and dyeing industries are greatly indebted. Engels in one of his letters describes how Schorlemmer openly upheld Marxism in the dining room, or the Faculty—the first eminent scientist to endorse the Marxian position.

MARY BURNS Engels had during his first visit made the acquaintance of an Irish working girl, Mary Burns, who by her knowledge and experience of factory life gave impetus to his revolutionary fervour and induced him to investigate the history of the Irish people. Depressed at the social conditions of the workers in Manchester, he became sympathetic with the miserable situation of the Irish people.

Mary Burns impressed Engels, and the pair became attached to each other. When Engel settled down in Manchester in 1850 he provided for her and later they lived as man and wife until her death in the first week of January, 1863.

Engels' sympathy for the Irish became active, and he gave some support to the Fenians in 1867, until Marx made him realise the foolishness of such conduct. Engels admitted it and, after the execution of the Manchester Martyrs, abandoned his previous attitude.

Engels left Strangeways with Mary in April, 1858, and lived at 6, Thorncliffe Grove, Oxford Road. Next, he, Mary and her sister Lizzie, took rooms at 352 Hyde Road, Gorton, next door but one to the gaol. After a return to Thorncliffe Grove they moved to Tennant Street. On September 2, 1864, he took up his final residence at 86, Mornington Street, Stockport Road.

Engels established a reputation as an authority on military strategy by the military articles contributed to the "New American Cyclopaedia." He wrote a series of articles on the Volunteer

Our Gujarat Letter NEVER FAILING FRIEND OF GUJARAT

Solid Public Support For Bhulabhai's Candidature

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Nov. 8.
Congressmen, all over Gujarat, are busy with the Assembly election activities. At Ahmedabad, Nadiad, and other places, local leaders are arranging lectures. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai is visiting Dohad, and other places in the next week. Gujarat, the centre of all Congress activities, is sure to elect Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai.

BARODA STATE CIRCULAR

A notification has been issued from the Hazur Central Office of Baroda State under the signature of the Chief Assistant to the Ministers that "The public including the Government servants are invited to point out definitely the defects noticed and inconveniences experienced by them in the different departments of the State, and make concrete proposals for their removal and submit suggestions for further progress in the working of the departments" and the proposals and suggestions are to be sent within one month.

STATES PEOPLE CONFERENCE

It is good to note that the first session of the Gujarat States People Conference will be held at Ahmedabad during the Christmas holidays. It is necessary and expedient for the people of Indian States to organise and demand their legitimate rights by constitutional agitation and co-operation. It is hoped that persons like Dr. Sumant Mehta, Sjt. Rohit Mehta, Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, and others will steer the ship in the right direction.

J. P. C. REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED ON NOV. 22

Govt. Completing Their Arrangement For Distribution

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.
The Government of India are completing their arrangements for the distribution of the copies of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report through the various local Governments and administrations, for publication on the morning of the 22nd November.

A communique states: "In accordance with the resolution passed in both Houses of Parliament on 1st November it is proposed to publish the report and proceedings of the Joint Select Committee on Indian constitutional reforms simultaneously in India and England on the morning of the 22nd November. These constitute volume 1, part (1), report, and volume 1, part (2), proceedings. The sale price of these in India has been specially fixed at eight annas for part (1) and twelve annas for part (2). Copies for sale to the public will be available with the Manager of Publications, Delhi, Government of India Book Depot, Calcutta, and with the Superintendents of the Provincial Government presses elsewhere.

A limited number of sale copies will also be available with the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi. Local agents and booksellers should obtain their supplies from these offices.

Volume 2 of the Committee's publications will be a collection of memoranda and other records. Complete copies will not be on general sale in India till shortly after the date of publication, but copies of three sections of that volume, consisting of that portion of it which has not hitherto been published, will be available on the 22nd.—A. P.

On her hundredth westward voyage, the "Bremen" broke the trans-Atlantic record, passing the Ambrose light in 4 days 15 hours 27 minutes from Cherbourg. The previous record, also the "Bremen's" was 21 minutes slower.

Members of the Committee of the Society for the Relief of Distressed Foreigners, and what is more surprising, when the German community started a fund for the alleviation of distress created by the Franco-Prussian War Engels headed the list with the first subscription of £50.

He did not return again to Manchester. He forced a good price for the dissolution of his by the Franco-Prussian War Engels, enough for him to guarantee Marx £350 a year and to live independently himself for the remaining years of his life. He died on August 5, 1895, was cremated and his ashes scattered at sea three miles from Eastbourne.

Armistice Day

Appeal For Two Minute's Silence

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 16th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. Railway time, on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. railway time, guns will be fired from the South end of the Oval near the Co-operative and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their sirens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

REPLY TO GOVT.'S CHALLENGE

Patil Explains Why Congressmen Are Going To Assembly

"Congress has never said that going to the Assembly would bring Swaraj nearer. Those who think that the Congress has made the entry into the legislatures the main plank of its programme are very much mistaken. Going to the Assembly was one of the activities of the Congress and it was undertaken to demonstrate to the world that the Congress hold on the masses was still undiminished. Congress' attitude was only a response of a self-respecting institution to the challenge of Government."

In these words, Sjt. S. K. Patil addressed an election meeting on Thursday evening at the Kamgar Maidan. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and Sjt. S. K. Patil presided.

Mr. Patil explained at length the Congress attitude on the Communal Award and observed that it was a misfortune of the country that even after such a clear and definite verdict of the Indian National Congress assembled in the plenary session at Worli, Malaviya and his followers should still continue to defy the Congress mandate.

He appealed to the voters of Parel to cast their support solidly for the Congress candidates.

Sjt. D. S. Babrekar who spoke next severely criticised the obstructionist tactics of the Maharsatra politicians belonging to the "Kesar" school. He described their attitude as a "dog in the manger" policy.

A young man from Parel area who addressed the meeting with the permission of the President explained the labour viewpoint. Incidentally he made an allegation against the Congress that Congress people had manoeuvred to get police assistance to stop the labour procession which was to have gone to the Congress Nagar.

Sjt. Patil made a categorical denial to the insinuation and remarked that whoever had started that ugly rumour must be the enemy of the Congress. Whatever might be the internal differences between Congress and Labour, no Congressman would be so mean as to seek police intervention against labour. The allegation was a damnable lie and he was afraid it might be of a propagandist nature as well. He assured his worker friends that they should disabuse their minds of any suspicion against the Congress.

After this, the meeting terminated.

Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins will preside over the ninth session of the Mysore State Women's Conference to be held at the Vanl Vilas Institute, Bangalore, on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant.

A PICTURE WHICH PROUDLY LEADS ALL THE ENTERTAINMENTS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN!



CECIL B. DEMILLE'S
The
SIGN OF THE CROSS
THE GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF OUR GENERATION!
WITH **FREDRIC MARCH**
ELISSA LANDI
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
CHARLES LAUGHTON
AND 7500 OTHERS
FROM THE PLAY BY WILSON BARNETT
A Paramount Picture
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
SUNDAY 10, 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

BAY STORM AFFECTS BURMA

Heavy Rain Expected Along Chittagong Coast

POONA, Nov. 9.
Yesterday's storm in the Bay of Bengal has moved north north-eastwards, and is centred this morning about 150 miles to the south-west of Akyab. It has caused widespread rain in Burma and South-east Bengal, with locally heavy falls along Chittagong and the Arakan Coast. A few light showers have also occurred in South Madras.

The night temperatures were below normal in the Deccan and in central parts of the country. A western disturbance is causing a rise in temperature along the North-west Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Akyab four; Mergui and Minbu one and a half each; Monywa, Maymyo and Tavoy one each; Bassein and Lashio three quarters each; Cox's Bazar and Chittagong two each; and Pamban half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Burma and Assam and extend in Bengal, and scattered falls will recur in South Madras.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur along Arakan and Chittagong Coast during the next 24 hours, and will extend in Upper Burma and Tenasserim within 36 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .001 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.6 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.2 degrees 0.7 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.9 degrees 4.7 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 142 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) trace.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 9-11-34.
At 6-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error, at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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BEST TO BUY!!
ECONOMIC TO USE!!!

Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.

27, Bastion Road, Fort, ... BOMBAY

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR MURDER TRIAL

JODHPUR, Nov. 9.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur has appointed a special Tribunal consisting of Lala Tapan Ram, the Chief Justice and Thakur Hemchand Singh, the Sessions Judge for holding the trial of Thakur Madhu Singh of Jasola, in a murder case under Section 302 of the Marwar Penal Code.

It may be recalled that 6 months back, Amba Karan Chauran, a resident of the Khokral village was brought under arrest on a charge of theft of a cow by Thakur Madhu Singh. Chauran was brought to Thikana and chastised to death in cold blood. —United Press.

PROUD OWNER OF WINNING PLANE

Former Railway Engineer Of Ceylon

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

It is understood that the proud owner of the machine in which Scott and Black won the historic Air Race to Melbourne is a former Railway Engineer in Ceylon. He is no other than Mr. A. O. Edwards.

He is now the Managing Director of the great Park Lane Hotel or Grosvenor House, London.

He left Ceylon due to ill-health. —United Press.

IN THE STUDIOS----ON THE SCREEN

"DAKU MANSUR"



"Daku Mansur" now shown at the Minerva.

"AMRITMANTHAN"

At The Krishna

Auspicious days like Dusserah and Diwali come once a year and so does a picture of the quality and perfection of "Amrit Manthan"—produced by Prabhat Cinephone in their new Studios at Prabhat Nagar (Poona) which is spoken of very highly. In the production, have not only justified the public's confidence in their art, but huge crowds are attracted at the Krishna Talkies. Hundreds went away disappointed for want of seats.

Both Mr. Damle and Mr. Dhalbre have remarkably done their parts in sound-recording and photography. The art direction was in charge of Mr. Fataal (popularly known as Pathemama).

NADIRA

At The West End

Ranjit Movietone has presented this week "Nadira" at the West End. It is a picture depicting sypsi life and atmosphere. Madhuri and E. Billimoria play the chief roles.



The Prabhat Studio was recently visited by some leading journalists of Bombay

DAKU-MANSOOR

At Minerva

Seldom does such powerful story appear on the Indian Screen, as depicted in the new Theatres (Calcutta) latest production "Daku-Mansoor", which is now drawing crowds at the Minerva Talkies. It deals with the life of a Dacoit named Daku Mansoor, whose aim was to rob the Ryots—robbing Kings and help the distressed. In the story Daku-Mansoor was helping under the false name of Akbar, a poor family consisting of an aged man and his daughter Meherbanu, who was much struck at his hospitality and kind-heartedness. She loved him heart and soul. But fate worked otherwise. Daku was a terror. The King captured him several times, but he escaped.

Acting is efficient, as seen on Uma's acting, Prithviraj and Salsal, have made screen-history. Even the smaller roles are acted very creditably. The direction and technique of the picture are of high character and praise-worthy. Photography is beautiful.

"SIGN OF THE CROSS" (PATHE)—"DAKU MANSUR" (MINERVA)—"MORNING GLORY" (CAPITOL)—"HIDE OUT" (REGAL)

HIDE OUT

At The Regal

Seldom more than once in a lifetime a motion picture comes along that fairly lifts an audience out of a bustling city and sets them down in sweetly scented fields of new-mown hay to revel in the wholesome pleasures of a rural setting. Such a picture is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's latest, "Hide Out" which begins at the Regal Theatre to-day, Saturday. Simple in theme as it is, nothing has been seen similar to it in recent months. It's the story of a jovial, playboy racketeer who believes he has everything youth could desire—plenty of money without earning it, pleasure and romance. But it is not until he is driven into the sheltering bosom

FIRST STUDIO

STARTED BY A WOMAN ARTIST

Sangit Kala Pictures

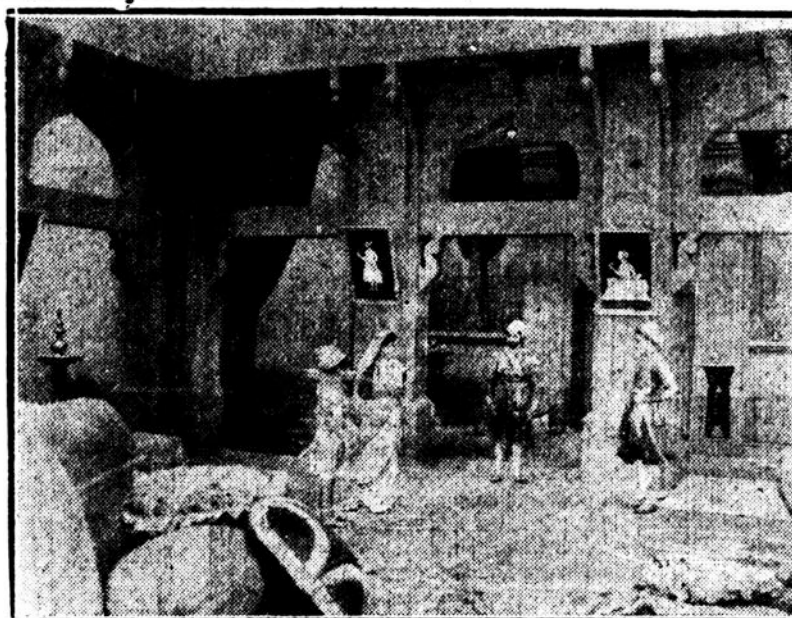
Bal Jaddanbai, the talented artist of all India repute, and, of Radio and gramophone fame, has floated a film concern named "Sangit Kala Pictures" (Bombay) with the aim of producing quality pictures with the co-operation of artists.

The story, scenario, songs and dialogues are written by Jaddanbai herself, who is an Urdu, Hindi and a Persian scholar. She is, at the same time a poetess too.

SCREEN DRAMA

"Sign Of The Cross"

Thousands of picture fans will welcome the return of the "Sign of the Cross" at Pathe Cinema this week. It is undoubtedly one of the grandest spectacles that has ever been put on the screen and those who have seen the picture once, or even twice will probably make sure of their seats again this week. It is impossible to adequately describe this mighty spectacle. The combined acting in this wonderful film is superb. Fredric March is at his best as Marcus Superbus, Claudette Colbert fills the role of Poppa to perfection, and Charles Laughton puts up a magnificent performance as Nero.



"Sambhaji" to be shown at the Krishna.

of a simple farmer's family that he really discovers life and love. Robert Montgomery, as "Lucky" Wilson, runs afoul of the law. In his New York "shake-down" racket and is forced by his gangster brothers to hide out for a few weeks. He finds himself on a Connecticut farm and amid the farmer's family—Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller, their lovely daughter, Pauline and their pestiferous boy, Willie. The picture fairly breathes of the rural setting, with a wealth of wholesome humour injected into the plot through Montgomery's ignorance of rural life and the habits of farm stock—the cows, chickens, ducks, horses and rabbits. When it is time for him to return to New York, he refuses because he has fallen in love with Pauline, the only nice girl he had ever known. Eventually, two detectives catch up with him. The manner in which "Lucky" is taken from the farm environment and the climax of the story add the finishing touches to one of the amusing pictures to come out of Hollywood. As Pauline, the country girl, Maureen O'Sullivan gives one of her sweetest performances. Too, 12-year-old Mickey Rooney surpasses all his

screen roles as Willie, and the picture serves as the screen debut of Whitford Kane, a leading character actor of the stage for the past thirty years. Others who give worthy performances are Elizabeth Patterson, as the mother; Edward Arnold, as Detective MacCarthy; Edward Brophy, as Britt; and C. Henry Gordon, as Berrell. W. S. Van Dyke, who directed "Hide Out" further proves his ability as one of the screen's directors for, though "Hide Out" immediately followed "The Thin Man" in his direction schedule, the two pictures are as different as day is from night.

SAGAR MOVIE TONE

"Judgment of Allah" is being shot. The Company is trying to capture the beauty of "Gwallor" State for this subject.

Mr. K. P. Ghose of Calcutta has started a new picture in which Sabitadevi tops the cast. Mr. Lohar is giving finishing touches to "Silver King." Mr. Sarvottam Badami is taking unusual care to make "Vengeance is Mine" a success. "Anokhi Mohobat" will be the immediate release of Sagar.

NEW STARS FOR AJANTA.

Two new pictures are shaping nicely at the "Ajanta" studios in Parel, while a third has been finished. One is a farce from Samarkhan ("Durd-Dill"), another a burlesque from Mesopotamia ("Azadi-Ki-Divane") the third a powerful melodrama of olden times with seven central characters—"Pyar-Ki-Mar".

The sprightly "It" girl of "Ajanta"—Ameena—rises to stardom in "Azadi-Ki-Divane" while charming Sheila Devi fresh from Calcutta's premier dancing halls will have the second lead. Another pretty name which you have heard before will be associated with the near-future "Ajanta" pictures. That name is "Lalita"—no other than Lalita who appeared in "Naughty Girl", "Nur Islam" and "Lale-Yaman" and showed you what good dancing was!

"SIGN OF THE CROSS"



The Christian story now shown at the Pathe.

"PIYA PIYARE"

Second Week At The Majestic

"My Man" is running for the second week at the Majestic Cinema. The story reveals gruesome happening at the court of a prince. The queen who smuggles a child and gives out as her son, proves afterwards worthless as a prince. His inordinate greed for the throne compels him to commit patricide. But his attempts to deprive the rightful heir meet with no success. The drama is packed with thrills and tense situations. The leading star is Sulochana and Mr. D. Billimoria who win applause.

IMPERIAL STUDIO NEWS.

Mr. Nandlal has returned from Baria where he had been in connection with out-door scenes in regard to his picture "Indira M.A.". He is now busy in the editing room so as to make his picture ready for exhibition. His "Pujarin" too is going apace. Mr. Homi Master is going ahead with his picture "Be Ghadki Mouja" and Mr. Sarvottam Badami is making rapid progress with "Chalta Putla". "Ararkal" is nearing completion.

"MORNING GLORY"

At The Capitol

All the world loves a lover, and all the world adores a fighter. These are two reasons why all the world will love RKO-Radio Picture's "Morning Glory." There are other reasons: The star studded cast headed by dynamic Katharine Hepburn, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Adolphe Menjou. The sparkling direction by that master megaphonist Lowell Sherman. And the play by brilliant Soe Akins. "Morning Glory" is the story of a fighter, and a dramatic romance with New York's colourful Broadway as its background. It presents Miss Hepburn, the screen's most interesting personality, as a girl who believes in herself, who knows she has the talents to become a great actress. In stirring fashion, it depicts her courageous fight to win recognition, with its disappointments, its heartbreaks, and its final triumph. It gives young Fairbanks one of the strongest roles of his career, as a young theatrical producer who believes in the struggling girl, and eventually teaches her the meaning of love, and it presents Menjou as a fascinating man-of-the-world.



"20 Million Sweethearts" seen at the Carlton.

CONGRESS AND CHAMBER ELECTION

No Support To Either Candidate, Says Bhulabhai

Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of Congress Parliamentary Board, who arrived in Bombay on Friday from his Punjab tour said that the country was rallying round the Congress everywhere in the Punjab and the U. P. and that there was more and more evidence of the steadfast allegiance to the National Organisation.

Questioned about the Indian Merchant's Chamber constituency, Bhulabhai stated that the Congress had decided long ago not to put forward a Congress candidate but to leave the Indian Merchants chamber to elect its own representative. That policy has remained unaltered throughout and it would be wrong on the part of either candidate to use the name or seek the support of the Congress in this election. Mr. Bhulabhai proceeded to

MR. A. C. DESAI DEAD

Late Assistant Registrar Of Co-operative Societies

Mr. Amritlal C. Desai, B.A., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies died on Thursday morning in Bombay of heart-failure.

He had been extensively in England and America and was once in the service of Indore State. He afterwards joined the Co-operative Department as Assistant Registrar, and took a prominent part in the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency.

He was lately appointed by the Government Secretary to the marketing Committee, in addition to his other work.

MR. M. S. PATIL DEAD

(From A Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 9. Mr. Mukundrao S. Patil a member of the Andheri Notified Area Committee, died this morning at 6 a.m. in the hospital, after he was operated upon for amputation of a leg.

Sholapur last night and on his return will proceed to North Gujarat.

INDIA'S QUEST THROUGH AGES

Sadhu Vaswani Tells How To Achieve Happiness

Speaking in the Blavatsky Lodge, of the Theosophical Society, on Monday evening Sadhu Vaswani opened his address on "India's Quest through the Ages" with a tribute to Madame Blavatsky as the great psycho whose life was a "battle of service" and who was a witness to India's Wisdom. "Satyam, jyoti, amritama", Truth, Light, and Deathlessness, Vaswani said, were the three fundamental notes of India's great quest through the ages. Napoleon's words to Goethe were significant: "Politics is destiny". It was the destiny of the West. Imperialism made the stuff of her history from the days of the Roman Empire downward.

Rishis, not politicians, sages and seers were the real leaders and builders of India's destiny. One such was Yagnavalkya. He said "As out of the lotus are the sounds and out of the trumpets are the sounds, so are all things, from the Atman breathed forth."

Interpreting a beautiful story from the Upanishads, Vaswani explained some of the stages in the quest for the Atman. Materialism, he said, was inadequate but was a stage in evolution. For matter must be despised; for matter could not be ignored. Another stage was vitalism. Matter was a

LIQUOR SHOP BROKEN INTO

Three British Soldiers Arrested On Suspicion

Three British soldiers, alleged to be deserters, were arrested by a Police sepoy when they smashed a glass pane in the shop of Messrs. Omrigar & Co., on Friday morning.

Ptes Taylor, Conway and Peel were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday, and remanded into custody till November 16.

centre of forces. But vitalism, too, was inadequate. Experience revealed not merely forces but, also, a mind working in evolution. The world, said the eminent scientist Sir James Jeans, had a "Mathematical Thinker". But there was a stage higher than that of mind. The Atman was ananda; Brahman was Bliss, said the Rishis. Ananda, joy, was the Creative Principle. Out of it was the world. Hence the longing, in every one, for Happiness.

Happiness was man's quest, and the quest was a conquest. To achieve it, one must be impersonal, non-egoistic. It was the heart of the message of the Bhagvad Gita. It was a call to the dedicated life. "Whatever you eat, whatever you do, O Arjuna, do it unto me".

ECHO OF KIDNAPPING CASE

Two Persons Arrested On Information Received

The De Lisle Road Police arrested on Monday night Amin Bapusaheb on receipt of information that he was concerned in one of the cases in which children are kidnapped and their ornaments removed.

He has been remanded to Police custody till the 23rd November.

Shankar Vilhal was arrested on the same charge by the De Lisle Road Police on Tuesday evening and he has been remanded to police custody till the 15th November.

200 DIWALI DAY GAMBLERS FINED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8

About 200 persons, mostly Marwaris, were convicted to-day in the city by Police Courts for gambling on the Diwali Day. Fines imposed ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.—United Press.

MALARIA KILLS 11 VILLAGERS

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

A message from Hanthawaddy states that six villages in the same district have been affected by a virulent type of malaria. In one village alone 140 persons were attacked, of whom 11 died. The Government intends to send an expert to investigate the cause of the outbreak.

It is learnt Dr. G. Ramsay who was in charge of Anti-Malaria Measures in Assam and Bengal and who is now in Burma along with Dr. Wigglesworth of the London Tropical School will make investigation.—United Press.

EUROPEAN INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The report of a serious motor accident has just reached here from Dagshai in Simla Hills.

It is stated that the car with a European occupant left the road and fell in a Khud several feet down below with the result that it was smashed to pieces and the European occupant received serious injuries, necessitating his removal to the hospital.—United Press.

Governor's Visit To Savanur State

(From A Correspondent.)

SAVANUR, Nov. 8. His Excellency Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the State Palace of His Highness, the Nawab Sahab Delair Jung Bahadur Sayanur on their way to Jog-falls on the 30th October.

On arrival they were cordially received by the Nawab Sahab and Begum Saheba, with their State staff and other gentry. They inspected the guard of honour with State band and were garlanded by the Nawab Sahab and Begum Saheba. Other gentlemen who were present on the occasion representing various institutions also garlanded them. Savanur State is an ancient and historical one and the visit of the Governor and Lady Brabourne will long be remembered. The whole town was decorated with arches and bunting. Thousands of people had assembled when the Governor and Lady Brabourne passed the market area. Their visit was a gala day in the whole of the State.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Kartak Shud 3 1991
Muslim: Shaban 1, 1353
Parsi: Khordad 5, 1394
Sunrise: 6h 43m
Sunset: 6h 3m
High Water: 1-49 13-34
Low Water: 7-54 19-36
S. S. "Mooltan" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 11.
Armistice Day.
MONDAY, November 12
Results of B. Com. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, November 14
Results of Second L.B. Examination, University Building, 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES
Superscribed mails for Laurezo, Marquis and South Africa per s. s. "Luxmi" via Dhamshukodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 12th instant.
Superscribed mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s. s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 13th instant.
Full quota of mails from the United States of America for India was not received ex. "Kaiser-Hind" which arrived here on Thursday the 8th November 1934. In particular, mails for places in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Indore, Hyderabad, East Coast, Madras, Punjab and U. P. were not received.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
The P and O mail steamer "Corfu" with the mails from London of the 1st instant passed Suez at 9 p.m. on the 7th instant.
The outward P and O Express Steamer "Viceroy of India" in ordinary course should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Monday the 12th instant.

TEA PARTY
The 3 Arts Circle Tea Party will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane-Rafat when Atira Begum will speak on "Bilaspur and what happened there."
Mohammed Amin of Ferozepore and Miss Feroza will perform.

MUSICAL CONCERT
A musical concert (Vocal) by Prof. Anant Khan, State Musician of Deccan, will be given to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND
The band of the 1st Battalion 16th Punjab Regiment, will play at Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S. T.)

THE MAPUCA UNION
The annual social gathering of the Sons of Mapuca will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Instituto Lusio-Indiano Hall, Girgaum.

HARI-KATHA PERFORMANCE

A public Hari-Katha Performance "Sathi-Anusuya" will be given by Miss Padmavathi of South Kanara in Kanarese at the residence of Dr. U. B. Narayana Rao, 94, Girgaum Road, (Top Floor) to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ITALY'S VICE-CONSUL AT BOMBAY
By a recent Decree His Royal Italian Majesty's Government has appointed Cav. Carlo R. Davies, Vice-Consul for Italy at Bombay.

"BANKIMCHANDRA IN GUJARATI"
A public meeting under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in V. P. Rasthaya Shala Hall when Messrs. Bhagwanlal Bhatt and Mohanlal Mehta will speak on "Place of Bankimchandra in Gujarati Literature." Prof. Balwantrao K. Thakore will preside.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, DADAR.
The Society acknowledges the following donations: (1) Mr. Calian D. Vaidya, has paid Rs. 1,000 and become a Patron; (2) Mr. M. K. Gidh has presented a whole set of Encyclopaedia Britannica and is elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society; and (3) Mr. P. A. Karnik has presented books worth Rs. 105.

ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE
The special Armistice Day Service on Sunday at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, will be relayed by the Indian State Broadcasting Service, commencing at 10-30 a.m. The music on this occasion will be provided by a special choir of 40 voices with the organ and the band of the Durham Light Infantry conducted by Mr. Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M. H. E. the Governor will attend the service and thereafter review the troops and ex-servicemen on parade.

"M-G-M" May Build Theatres in India

In our Thursday's issue, while reproducing the interview of John Barrymore given by "Filmgoer" in the "Bombay Sentinel", it was mentioned in the heading that "star says M-G-M may build theatres in key cities of India." It must be made clear that this statement was not made by John Barrymore, but by the writer of the film gossip in the "Sentinel."

Appeal To Support Congress Candidates

Sgt. Jaggaraj wires from Rajamundry:—"I request all Andhra Brothers, residing in Bombay to support the Congress candidates, Mr. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh, in the Assembly elections, and keep the prestige of Congress and Andhrades, as we are forward in every movement."

NO PREFERENCE TO EITHER CANDIDATE

CONGRESSMEN MUST DIVIDE THEIR VOTES EQUALLY

(Through The Congress Election Campaign Bureau.)

As the election day is approaching, the activities of the Congress workers are going at top speed. Attempts are being made to approach every voter individually and if any were left a circular letter is addressed, to all the forty-five thousand voters giving them their number on the roll, the part of the roll and the page of the roll on which their names appeared. It is likely that in spite of all these precautions, certain voters may not get their letters owing to insufficient address or change of address. These friends are requested to write to the Central Office or come over here or to get the necessary information from any of the election centres of the Congress in the city. Voters are hereby requested not to forget to bring their cards with them when they come to vote on the 14th November.

Hundreds of voluntary workers who have placed their services at the disposal of the Congress for this great task are moving from street to street and chawl to chawl carrying on the message of the Congress. These will be available for the voters for any information that they may need.

It need not be told that the success of the Congress candidates in these elections entirely depends on the largest number of voters coming to the booths, and polling on the election day. The voters must not wait either for a canvasser or conveyance. With the best of arrangements it may

not be possible to the Congress, poor as it is, to attend to the individual needs of every voter. No doubt the voters know that their votes were meant for the Congress more than for the individuals. It was, therefore, their duty to extend their willing co-operation in the effort which the Congress is making for getting both the candidates returned.

NO PREFERENCE.
Enquiries are being made at the Central Office as to how Congressmen have to vote and whether any preference to any particular candidate was advisable. To that our reply is that all Congress-minded voters in the city who come and vote for the Congress candidates must divide their votes equally between the two candidates. The Congress strongly deprecates any tendency on the part of the Congressmen to show preference. One vote for Sgt. K. M. Munshi and one vote for Dr. G. V. Deshmukh ought to be the guiding principle of all those who vote for the Congress. It is believed that this principle will be strictly adhered to in the interest both of the election and of Congress.

Election Workers To Meet To-morrow

All Congress workers in the city engaged in election campaign will meet on Sunday, the 11th November at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to fix arrangements finally for the day of election.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Congress Ward Meetings

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the following meetings will be held to-day: Saturday November 10 at 9 p.m.

President: Sgt. K. F. Nariman.
Speakers: Sgt. Virchand Panachand, Sgt. Nagindas T. Master, Sgt. K. M. Munshi, Sgt. D. K. Bhat, Sgt. G. N. Desai and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
(2) Dhurva Hall, Dadar, 5-30 p.m.
President: K. F. Nariman.
Speakers: Sgt. K. M. Munshi, Sgt. Nagindas T. Master, Sgt. D. S. Babrekar, Sgt. I. S. Patel, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Bhambardkar, Sgt. S. K. Patil, and Advocate Pradhan.
(3) Marwari Jain Yuvak Sangh at 10 p.m.
Rangary Chawl, Curry Road.—President: Sgt. Mannal Umedchand. Speakers: Sgt. K. M. Munshi, Sgt. Nagindas T. Master, Sgt. S. K. Patil, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sgt. G. N. Desai, Sgt. D. S. Babrekar.

At Kalbadevi

Under the auspices of the Marwari Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in Nar-Narayan Mandir, Kalbadevi, to support the Congress Candidates in the ensuing Assembly election. Seth Jammalal Bajaj, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, Dr. Deshmukh and Mrs. Sarojini Neidau will speak.

"VOTERS DUTY"

A public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Dadar Brahma Sewa Mandal Ground when Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, L. R. Tairsee, Jammadas Mehta and Dr. Savarkar will speak on "Assembly Elections and Voters' Duty."

Parsi Federal Council

Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council, there will be a public meeting in the Sohrab Palamkote Hall, Dadar Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. when Sir Co-waji Jehangir, Dr. M. E. Parvi and others will speak on the ensuing "Assembly Elections." Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy will preside.

PIR MOTAMIAN SAHEB OF MANGROL

(From A. Correspondent)
His Holiness Pirmotamian Sahab of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, Gujarat, will leave Bombay on November 12 by the morning train for Surat and will thence proceed to Ekabara (Baroda District) on November 18, to preside over the function to be held in connection with the great saint Pir Kayumuddin Sahab there. He will stay there for a few days.

DEMONSTRATION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has consented to preside at the demonstration of acrobatic feats by the pupils of the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute conducted by Professor Shesappa at the Sir Co-waji Jehangir Hall on Sunday the 11th Nov. between 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. The performance is in aid of Kiriya Prapancha, (of Udipi, South Kanara District), an institution engaged in the popularisation of Kanarese literature and language through cheap works written in pure Kanarese language. Admission is by tickets. All lovers of Kanarese literature are requested to patronise the performance.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS

Chief Justice Sits To Hear Criminal Appeals With Justice Wadia

The High Court re-opened on Friday after the October vacation. On the Appellate side, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia sat together to hear criminal appeals, while Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Barlee, the latter of whom has now returned from leave, took up civil work.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar, Mr. Justice Broomfield, who is also back from leave, and Mr. Justice Divatia sat separately for civil work. On the Original Side, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Tyebji heard insolvency applications and commercial suits respectively. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia continued the Criminal Sessions work. Mr. Justice Macklin has relinquished charge of his office as acting judge.

CHOLERA GENERALLY ON DECLINE

Marked Improvement Noticed In Ahmednagar And Kaira

The following is the official report of the Health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending November 3.

CHOLERA
The presidency cholera figures for the week were 338 attacks and 98 deaths against 405 attacks and 121 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 99 attacks and 23 deaths against 100-42 in the previous week; West Khandesh 42-29 against 54-18; Sholapur 38-12 against 44-20; Kaira 15-9 against 76-37; Surat 13-8 against 4-2; Broach 13-6 against 6-7; Panch Mahals 9-5 against 2-0; Nadiad 3-2 against 13-6; Ahmednagar 3-3 against 41-15 and Bijapur 3-1 against 8-1.

Cholera is generally on the decline and a marked improvement is noticed especially in Ahmednagar and Kaira districts during the week.

PLAGUE

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 361 attacks and 203 deaths from plague against 463-231 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 138 attacks and 84 deaths against 168-96; Belgaum 94-49 against 78-42; Dhawar 63-32 against 118-76; Bijapur 43-27 against 61-34; Sholapur 16-6 against 14-16; Poona 2-2 against 8-6 and Kanara 5-3 against 2-0.

Guledgad Town in Bijapur District is rather badly affected by plague and the Municipality have agreed to take up cyanogas fumigation. One hundred lbs. of cyanogas dust has been supplied to the Municipality to enable them to start the operations immediately.

SMALL-POX

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik District 70 attacks and 9 deaths; West Khandesh 63-3; Belgaum 33-0; Poona 21-11; Ahmednagar 15-1; Satara 9-2; Kanara 11-1; Thana 6-0; Bijapur 3-1; Kolaba 6-0; Bombay City 1-1 and Karachi 1-0. Total 239 attacks and 29 deaths against 141-30 in the previous week.

MALARIA

The medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 214 villages and treated 4,754 persons. Of these, 2,969 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 4,698 and 1,481 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

One attack and 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 7 attacks and 1 death in the previous week. Bombay City reported 1 attack and 1 death and Thar and Parkar District 1 death only.

INFLUENZA

Four deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

TREKKING OVER TWO DOZEN GHATS

(ser), Rasi F. Unwala and Minu P. Nicholson.
The route followed by the cyclists was as under:—Bombay, Thana, Bhiwandi, Wada, Manor, Kasa, Talwada, Jawahar, Khodala, Kasara, Atgaon, Bhiwandi and back to Bombay.

They put forward the claim that up till now "no cyclist has successfully finished this circular trip in three days".
One of the above members Mr. Minu P. Nicholson, has, on a previous occasion covered the distance of Bombay to Delhi and Delhi to Bombay—about 2,000 miles in 31 days.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Fire-Works Shops

During the Diwali Week two fires occurred in fire-works shops involving damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and serious injury to a tenant who had to leap from the third floor to save his life. The first fire broke out at Girgaon Road, the other at Bhuleswar. Both the places are thickly populated. Considering the large number of shops where fire-works are sold during the Diwali season, the question arises as to who is responsible for issuing licences for such shops being located in residential buildings? Even the railway company will not carry such dangerous goods along with other goods in the goods trains leaving alone passenger trains but they have set apart special carriages for explosives and dangerous materials. It is strange, therefore, that licences are issued by the municipal au-

thorities for storing fire-works in residential buildings. If this practice is a long standing one, it should be stopped now in view of the fires which break out so often and such shops should be allowed to be located at such places only where there are no residential quarters.

Popularity Of Bus Service

The bus service run by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company is meeting with increasing popularity. This is evidenced by the decision of the Company to extend the "B" and "D" routes to Tardio and Parel respectively and the "F" route from Dadar Tram Terminus to Mahim. The decision will be widely welcomed. But it is to be hoped that the authorities will consider the advisability of reducing the fares so as to make it possible for the poor to take advantage of the service.

BOMBAY PLEADER SENT TO JAIL

4 Months' R. I. For Misappropriation Of Client's Money

For misappropriating a sum of Rs. 695 belonging to a client, Shanker Jagannath Bhandi, a pleader of the Bombay High Court was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment on Friday.

The prosecution case was that Gulam Nabi B. Patel, a khot holding Inam and other property at Bassein obtained a decree against Mr. Pestonji E. Kallanawalla for Rs. 688. He later transferred the decree from the Andheri Court to the Small Causes Court, Bombay, for executions. The accused who was entrusted with the collection of the decretal amount, informed the complainant on various occasions when called upon to remit the amount, that he had not received the amount from the Court. Later complainant made inquiries and found that the amount had been withdrawn by the accused on December 3, 1931. Complainant then called upon the accused to pay the amount but failed to receive any satisfac-

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Delegates From Bombay

BOMBAY, Friday.
Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association a local Conference of the women of Bombay will be held on November 10, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavat-sky Lodge, when delegates to the All-India Women's Conference to be held at Karachi will be elected and resolutions which this Association intends to have moved at the Karachi Conference will be held.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside at this Conference.

All women are cordially invited to attend.

tion and filed this complaint of criminal breach of trust.

FLEA OF NOT GUILTY

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and was defended by Mr. P. N. Godinho.
The Magistrate held on the evidence that the charge against the accused was proved and convicted him.
Sir Hormuzdar, P. Dastur observed it was a serious charge against a member of the legal profession and sentenced him to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Ardeshear Birdie appeared for the prosecution.

THE CAPITOL

HER GENIUS WHICH BUDDEN IN "A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT" NOW FLOWERS FULL BLOWN IN "MORNING GLORY!"

Katherine HEPBURN
Douglas FAIRBANKS Jr.



RUTH ETTING

the story of a stage struck girl who batt led hunger and despair in the human drifts of Broadway!

IN NEW SONGS!

THE REGAL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



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A story as sweet as the scent of new-mown hay... a love affair as pure as honey in a hive!

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1934

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, who returned to Bombay on Friday from his Punjab tour, believes that the country is rallying round the Congress everywhere in the Punjab and the United Provinces and that there is more and more evidence of the steadfast allegiance of the people to the national organisation. Similar reports are coming from other provinces too. Most gratifying is the report from Assam that Mr. Navin Chandra Bardoloi, Congress candidate from the Assam Valley non-Mahomedan Constituency, has been declared elected, having secured 4791 votes as against 3776 polled in favour of Mr. T. R. Phookan, the Nationalist Party candidate. Equally gratifying is the report from the same province that Mr. Basant Kumar Das, the Congress candidate in the Surma Valley-cum-Shillong non-Mahomedan constituency, has been declared elected, having secured 2999 votes against 1,283 obtained by Mr. Kumar Gopika Raman Roy, the sitting member. These triumphs are unmistakable evidence of the people's loyalty to the Congress. And these are but the precursors of even more decisive victories in other parts of the country.

Merchants Rally

In our own City, too, the Congress is going strong most decisively. Congress workers report that wherever they go they are received with open arms by the voters, who willingly offer all their support to Congress candidates, though many previously proposed to give some support to non-Congress candidates. It is not at all surprising to learn from the B. P. C. C. Bulletin that business associations in the City are coming forward one after another, assuring their fullest support to the Congress candidates. Among these are such responsible institutions as the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, the Seeds Traders' Association, the Bombay Grains and Seeds Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Bombay Motor Merchants' Association, and the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piece-goods Merchants' Association. Several of these institutions have addressed circulars to their members strongly recommending the Congress candidates both on personal grounds and as the credited representatives of the Congress. The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, for instance, says in its circular letter to its members:

"About the Congress candidates we can say that they have been the selfless workers in the cause of freedom. Their past services to the country inspire us with confidence that they are incapable of doing any harm to the country's interests. Not only the people of this country but particularly the business community in the land will be highly benefited by people like Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Shri K. M. Munshi going to the Assembly on the Congress ticket."

Businessmen are hard-headed persons who do not light-heartedly give away their votes. They stand by the Congress because they believe with the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association that "the best and the lasting interests of the people and the most cherished national aspirations would be protected and enhanced by the Congress Party alone."

Chagrined at such extensive and whole-hearted support from businessmen to the Congress candidates, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the non-Congress candidate, and a few of his supporters have started railing at the Congress in a most unseemly manner. Some of the latter go to the extent of preferring even Sir Cowasji Jehangir to the Congress candidates. It is up to the voters to vindicate the prestige and honour of the Congress and to show in a most unmistakable manner that they resent such unworthy flouting of their most cherished national institution.

America Democratic

The reports about the overwhelming success of the Democrats in the Congressional elections in the United States have made many people conclude that President Roosevelt will now proceed full speed ahead, bending more and more to the Left. What shape precisely that bend will take is not considered accurately by anybody, nor can anyone say exactly what new measures or policies will be adopted—or what alterations made in the policies now in force—to symbolise the drift to the Left. It is no doubt a popular vindication and support of Rooseveltism—so far as it has been in operation in the last eighteen months. It is, of course, impossible for an outsider, at such a distance, even to make an intelligent guess at the course of events in the next six months, for instance. But this much may safely be ventured: Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are prepared for that social revolution, which the Moscow devotees will recognise as alone of the true Apostolic Left. Just as, in British parties, and with special reference to the Indian question, if you take six Tories you may find them exactly equal to half-a-dozen Liberals or Labour men, minus the label, of course,—so too, in the case of the United States difference in political party labelling does not indicate any essential and vital difference in social ideals or political philosophy. But when one has admitted that, essentially, the American

system is as safe under the Democrats as it could be under the Republicans, one has conceded the utmost to the basic identity of purpose and outlook among the leading American politicians today. That President Roosevelt's sympathy, however, inclines more and more towards the destitute and the unemployed, with the oppressed and the disinherited,—and less and less towards the big money-bags, and that the Democrats are, as a party, more liberal and progressive, within the accepted framework of American society, may be readily granted. The legislative and administrative action, symbolical of the Roosevelt regime, marks that sympathy in no uncertain terms. Even the governing principles of certain Acts of the Congress passed at the instance of the President may indicate a real leaning towards a revision of the prevailing ideas, whose significance may not be evident to-day, but which are nonetheless destined to prove landmarks in American social evolution. That they shall pass the Muscle Shoals project as a public enterprise, regulate Stock and Produce Exchanges to prevent social and injurious speculation, control supplies and fix prices,—are all indices of a considerable change in the prevailing outlook, which no one can refuse to place to the credit of the present Democratic regime. With the return of a fresh Democratic majority, in both Houses of the Congress,

that sympathy and co-operation are assured between the Executive and the Legislature in the United States, which have generally been lacking—perhaps intended by the Fathers of the Constitution to be lacking. In all that has been done in the last eighteen months for the relief of the prevailing depression, the executive will be confirmed, seconded and encouraged, while in everything else that may now be found needed to stiffen, sharpen and expedite the present programme President Roosevelt may count upon a hearty support from his Congress, so as to make his measures decisive and fruitful at home, and his advice firm and respected abroad.

But all this does not tell us in what particular shape the results of the Democratic victory will be manifest in all the salient features of the Roosevelt regime. There are two points, particularly, in respect of which the world is anxiously awaiting a further lead, or a clearer declaration of policy from America, which the President has hitherto avoided. What will be the new orientation in the currency policy of the United States? Having nationalised Gold and Silver, having reorganised and reformed the country's banking, having passed a series of laws towards the relief of the debtors and the mortgagees, will President Roosevelt and his advisers decide for a still further inflation? Will they strive for a rise in the lifting of the depression,—or will they water the currency still further? The President is authorised, by the existing law, to depreciate the dollar by 10 per cent. more of the old par value. But would Mr. Roosevelt do so? And, if he did so, would that really help to lift the depression in prices, revive industry and foreign trade, re-employ the unemployed,—still numbering over 10 million perhaps in the States,—and stabilise the world exchanges? All the known factors of the situation give a negative answer to these very pertinent and baffling queries. America cannot hope, any more than Britain, to cure the ills of our present social system, simply by playing with paper money. This is a new and dangerous toy, though an old fetish in some quarters. If it is to be used at all, it must be necessarily left in executive hands. And there is more likelihood of harm resulting from its use than good, to the economic world. Not only that all can play at this game of currency depreciation,—and when more than one plays the game, that game is not worth the candle,—but simply by manipulating the money values of things, we cannot touch the shortcomings of the production side, or heal the sores of the distribution side. However cheap we make money, we cannot make those have purchasing power, who, under the existing system, are disinherited from possessing that power. Unless the very basis of the social system is recast, measures of the type President Roosevelt has already adopted will unavoidably halt half-way. And half-cures are worse than no cures. A second and cogent series of questions points to the reaction of American policy of the world at large. America has declared her intention to enforce the payment of War Debts: she declared when she broke from the World Economic Conference last year that she would strive for the stability of world currencies, when her own currency had attained a level which was more in accordance with her economic conditions and her commerce with the rest of the world. Has that point been reached, after the dollar has depreciated 40 per cent. What will America do next to restore a much-needed stability, without which world trade cannot revive and world depression cannot lift? These are questions to which the mere vindication of Rooseveltism at the polls offers no answer; and the world must wait another month or two to get even the first glimpse of the new sun, if any, rising in the West.

NOT CLEAR ENOUGH.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement on the relations between the Congress and the States does not make the position clear enough. He himself quotes the resolution of the Calcutta session of 1928 by which the Congress assures the people of the States not only of its passive sympathy, but also of its "support to their legitimate and peaceful struggle for the attainment of full responsible Government in the States." In the same breath the Congress President adds that its "traditional attitude of friendliness towards Indian States" and "non-interference with their administration." Most people would interpret the Calcutta resolution to mean the abandonment of the hitherto traditional policy of non-interference. "Support" to the States people's "struggle" for Responsible Government is hardly consistent with an attitude of non-interference.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SESSION

The Session Has Demonstrated That The Congress Is As Popular And Powerful As It Ever Was

By
K. F. NARIMAN.
II.

Many critics of the Congress fondly believed that its prestige had been shattered for a long time to come, if not for good. They persuaded themselves that the people would avoid all connection with that popular organisation. Some feeble attempts were made in the beginning by demagogic Anglo-Indian organs to discredit Bombay's undertaking to hold the Congress session by publishing misleading accounts and forecasts to the effect that for want of popular support and co-operation, the Bombay session would be a poor show, if not an absolute failure and fiasco. Hence this spectacular and popular demonstration was necessary to remove, once for all, the delusion, so that friends and foes alike might know exactly where the Congress stands to-day. Its prestige and status is not a bit lower since the glorious days of 1930. It still holds the same sway over the popular mind and possesses the same warm corner in the people's hearts as it used to do three or four years ago. Its appeals carry greater weight and evoke better response than either the threats or the cajolings of any other organisation or institution, official or non-official, in this country.

Bombay's Lead

We have often heard disparaging comparisons and contrasts made between the last H. O. H. Fete and this Congress session. The H. O. H. did not come up to the expectation and resulted in a failure but also for want of genuine mass support and spontaneously voluntary co-operation; whereas the Congress had only to publish and declare its requirements and needs, and applications poured in from all quarters in the city and even from all parts of the country offering help, and it became difficult, almost an invidious task, to accept the services of some and reject those of others, because almost all these offers were for voluntary service without expecting any remuneration. Their only desire was to associate their names, in some form or another, with this great and memorable national event.

Universal Hold

Without such universal hold on all sections of the public and spontaneous and generous response from all quarters, the wonderful achievement of the Bombay session in such a short time

and in face of such difficulties, would have been impossible. All classes of men, vied with one another to contribute their mite to the success of the session, every one aspiring to be on the honorary list of voluntary patriotic workers.

The Lesson

Let the opponents beware. The Bombay Congress has effectively wiped out the belief, that the last struggle had so crushed the political spirit of the nation as to completely efface this popular organisation from the political field in India and that in future the Congress is no more a factor to be reckoned with in the political arena of India. Behind the glittering and dazzling show lay the great and potential power-house of the united will of the people; and this apparently spectacular demonstration was a reliable barometer of popular determination and public enthusiasm to stand by the Congress through thick and thin, in war and peace. Congress may not be visible at the empty talks and futile debates in foreign lands either at the R. T. C. or J. P. C., but this popular fortress and peoples' 'castle' still stands prominent on the Indian soil, and will always serve as an effective challenge to all bureaucrats' encroachments. The writing on the wall is clear. It can be ignored only at their peril and risk. The destiny of the country cannot be decided without its full co-operation and consent and the tin-gods of White hall and Simla can ignore its existence at grave risk and peril to themselves and the Empire they seek to serve. That is the valuable political lesson, particularly for our opponents, of the 46th sessions of the Indian National Congress.

Bombay has played her part remarkably well and, as was expected, has considerably enhanced her reputation, both in the country and abroad. Either with the constructive programme during peace or militant planning during war she has always given

Frankly Speaking

A CRISIS AVERTED.

French commonsense has, at last, triumphed, and the Republic saved from the menace of a Fascist dictatorship, which would have been unlikely if M. Doumergue had had his way. Perhaps, the ex-Premier had meant well in desiring the radical constitutional changes proposed by him. But the men whom he, in a fit of ill-temper, denounces as the enemies of his Cabinet, have proved themselves true friends of France by refusing to share the responsibility for introducing those changes. For the rest, the new French Cabinet is not much different from many of its predecessors. The only change is that a great crisis has, fortunately, been averted.

INDIANIZING THE ARMY.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords on the Indianization of the Army in India, Lord Halifax gave the superficial assurance that Government attached the greatest importance to Indianization and would steadfastly pursue that policy. We are sure the Government would follow the policy till Doomsday, unless the matter should somehow be taken out of their hands betimes. The time is gone when Indians could be satisfied with vague promises of Indianization of a sort, its pace and extent being determined not by Indian needs, but by the sweet will of the British Government. The question now is, when at the earliest moment the entire Defence of India would be Indianized and made responsible to the Indian Legislature, though Lord Halifax is discreetly silent on this point.

PLAYING WITH IT.

Government might think much of the next stage of Indianization which would mean the Indianization of one complete division in the Army. But this ill-gadged reform will do no more satisfy India, or do justice to her than would the inauguration of responsible Government in one province. Every section of India demands full responsibility at the Centre immediately, but that responsibility would be a farce without control over a wholly or substantially Indianized Army. The present pace of Indianization is only a mockery of the reform. Lord Halifax coolly observed that sufficient time had not elapsed for any Indian to qualify as Brigade Commander, for which about 30 years' service was required.

Lord Strabolgi himself, who had put the question on the subject, significantly observed that many of the officers would become Brigadiers much earlier. The long and short of the matter is that the Government are only playing with Indianization, as a sop to inconvenient critics, without, in the least, committing themselves to the policy of complete Indianization by a particular date and a transfer of the control of the Army to the Indian Legislature.

CO-EDUCATION.

In her presidential speech at the Punjab Women's Educational Conference, Mrs. A. Latif deplored the "miserably backward" condition of women's education in the Punjab. She pointed out that only 12 women out of every thousand in the province are literate. The position is not much better in India as a whole. And one of the causes most responsible for this is the institution of the pariahs. It is surprising, therefore, to find Mrs. Latif disapproving of co-education after the age of 8. In addition to the usual objections urged by some people against co-education, she pleads that after the age of 8 boys and girls require different curricula. This is carrying distrust of co-education too far, indeed. Assuming that the system is harmful at any particular stage, few educationists see any harm in co-education in the primary stage, say, till the age of 11 or 12. And, as for the curricula for boys and girls, they do not differ so much in the primary or lower secondary stages as to call for compulsory segregation of the sexes. Needless to say, the "miserably backward" condition of women's education.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCES.

The Bombay Women's Association has drafted some excellent resolutions to be moved at the local women's conference to be held this week and later at the All-India Women's Conference to be held at Karachi. Similar resolutions have been or are being adopted by the various provincial women's conferences and will no doubt be duly adopted by the Karachi Conference. These resolutions are sound and are calculated, if given effect to, to promote the best interests of women. For that very reason we wish that women's institutions in the country did not re-

main content with adopting them at their annual conferences but tried to give effect to them in all possible ways, carrying on the necessary propaganda all the year round. The promoters of the conferences in question know but too well how difficult it is to advance social reform even with the aid of legislation, unless public opinion is educated to support it unreservedly. The work of so educating public opinion can be best done by women, if only they make strenuous and persistent efforts.

PRESS VIEWS—

Dominant

Yet even those whose interest in Congress is remote and cautious must admit that the Bombay meeting was carried through with proper dignity and a good sense of business procedure. Threatened interruptions were not made manifest; the temper of the place and time, it may be, discouraged those who intended to be disturbers. On the President's speech we have commented in these columns. His views are not ours, and we think that much of what he said is in need of correction. But it was the speech of an able man who can express his thoughts and convictions with clarity, and he will be remembered as a competent President. Mr. Gandhi has now gone, with the dignity and amid the respect that should attend the going of one who has played a great part; he will be known no more, it seems, in his old commanding position. And yet—who would dare to prophesy what may or may not happen to him? This his last Congress saw him treated as a great man, not as a falling influence to be disregarded. The vast audience at Congress Nagar rose to its feet when he entered. He was dominant in the Committees he sat in. He was dominant in renovating the Congress constitution, while readily giving way where anyone could suggest an improvement on his views—"Statesman."

Will Government Help?

The Government have often professed their desire for the re-education of our dying industries and improvement of our rural life. Mahatma Gandhi has not shut out from his scheme the idea of any co-operation from the Government. It will be interesting to observe what steps are allowed to be taken by the different Ministers in charge of the nation-building departments of the provinces to help him in his task.—A. B. Patrika.



Yesterday's Great Thought: "Egyptian politics ebb and flow like the floods of the Nile."—Bori Bunder.

Particularly so, when the sluice gates of the great Assuan Dam are effectively controlled by wholly disinterested British hands.

"British influence has been necessary before to safeguard constitutional Government, but naturally the tendering of advice in this sphere, even when that advice has been sought, is in danger of misrepresentation."—More from Bori Bunder.

The obvious remedy is—further safeguards, to ensure that British advice, whether sought for or given gratis, whether palatable or unpalatable, will be swallowed, with a gulp and a smack of the lips!

Yahya Pasha, like a prevaricating and forgetful "Oriental," may pretend that he didn't go to the British High Commissioner to seek his advice, but the fact must suffice for the Pasha's countrymen that he got it—and they must thank their stars for the same.

Mr. Short, representative of Lancashire textile interests, who has arrived in Bombay, tells us: "We can now look forward with some confidence to a continued expansion in the consumption of Indian cotton by Lancashire."

Looking forward is all right, but a little look behind also may not do Lancashire any harm—for, then, she might note that the value of her imports of cotton in September 1934 was less than the value of her imports in September 1933—expansion in the "tailward" direction, isn't it? Spinners, manufacturers and merchants in Lancashire, Mr. Short wants us to believe, are all becoming "very interested" in Indian cotton and its products. But nothing, surely, Mr. Short, to compare with her interest in the W. P. and its safeguards?

These safeguards are, of course, all in India's own interests. If you don't believe in the altruism of Lancashire, you must at least admit that they are warranted as an adequate recompense to Lancashire for the very great interest she is showing in Indian cotton and the glowing hopes she has been raising in Indian breasts thereby.

"By the dynamic of his soul the Mahatma has chased away centuries of sloth and inertia."—Says a philosopher of Santiniketan.

But not the sloth and inertia of our liberating pythons of "Liberalism" and "Sanatanism?" That "enfant terrible" of Sind politics, Swami Govindanand makes one's flesh creep by conjuring up visions of the dreadful things that Gandhiji is secretly plotting to achieve by penetrating into the dim recesses of our villages. His prophetic eye sees the figure of the Mahatma riding triumphantly on the crest of a vast moral storm and sweeping everything before him.

It is not, of course, the business of the Swami and his friends to forestall the would-be "Fascist Dictator" of India by themselves penetrating into the villages. They are above such a sentimental and profitless programme.

Apologies of Indianization of the Army in India: "Any suggestion that hesitation to proceed more rapidly arose from prejudice or vested interests was entirely without solid foundation."—Lord Halifax in Parliament.

"So far as can be foreseen, the policy of Indianization and the output of Indian officers from Dehra Dun will not prejudice the prospects of the British officer, at any rate for many years to come."—"The Times" (London in mail week).

"Efficiency" has been and will remain the sole test of promotion for Indians—never mind, if it takes 30 years' service for an Indian to qualify as a brigadier—and some centuries before an entire division becomes completely Indianized. Indians must be perfect soldiers—or none at all! Isn't that ideal a grand one to cherish?

Alfalfa Ike—"What" happened to that tenderfoot who was out here last week? Badger Pete—"Oh, he was brushin' his teeth with some of that new-fangled tooth paste and one of the boys thought he had hydrophobia and shot him!"

FRANCE'S FIFTH CABINET OF THE YEAR

Flandin Promises To Save France From Trouble

One Aim Is To Combat Unemployment

STRATEGY THAT ENDED DOUMERGUE'S CABINET

PARIS, Nov. 8. M. Flandin, Minister of Public Works in M. Doumergue's Cabinet, has accepted the Premiership. —Reuter.

PERSONNEL OF NEW CABINET

PARIS, Nov. 9. M. Flandin during the early hours to-day presented to President Lebrun his Cabinet which is as follows:

	Premier.	Minister of Interior.
M. FLANDIN	Justice.	Foreign Affairs.
M. REGNIER	Finance.	War.
M. PERNOT	Navy.	Commerce.
M. LAVAL	Education.	Public Works.
M. GERMAIN MARTIN	Labour.	Merchant Marine.
GENERAL MAURIN	Post Office.	Pensions.
GENERAL DENAIN	Public Health.	Agriculture.
M. PIETRI	Colonies.	
M. MARCHANDEAU	Ministers without Portfolio.	
M. MALLARME		
M. ROY		
M. JACQUIER		
M. BERTRAND		
M. MANDEL		
M. RIVOLLET		
M. QUEUILLE		
M. CASSEZ		
M. HOLLIN		
M. HERRIOT & M. MARIN		

WHO'S WHO

The party truce will continue says M. Flandin. "I have united men about me who will serve France and the Republic with ardour, knowing how to forget Party differences. Our one aim is to combat poverty and unemployment, restore public economy, uphold private finances, and rejuvenate and reform the State. I hope the country will sympathetically greet the Government I have chosen in the shortest possible time." The Cabinet first meets at 5 p. m. and will meet the Chamber on November 13th.

The new Cabinet covers the same ground from Left to Right as M. Doumergue's. The right-wing leader M. Marin replaces M. Tardieu as Minister without a portfolio to offset the Radical chief M. Herriot.

General Maurin is a member of the higher War Council. M. Regnier's assumption of the Portfolio Interior keeps the Portfolio in the hands of the Radicals according to tradition.

M. Mandel, the Independent Deputy, is a striking newcomer. He was the late M. Clemenceau's right-hand man during war time. He is a very well-informed politician and a brilliant debater. He played the leading role in the Stavisky Commission. The Minister of Justice is a member of the Right wing group. M. Cassiez and M. Roy are both Radical senators.

M. Flandin at the age 45, standing 6ft. 4 ins. is one of France's youngest, tallest and most handsome Premiers. He speaks excellent English and is an aeronautical, commercial and economic expert. His Cabinet is likely to command a comfortable majority supported by the Right and Centre groups and Radicals. The Socialists and Communists will form the Opposition with other Left groups benevolently neutral.

ENEMIES OF CABINET PLOT DOWNFALL

PARIS, Nov. 8. M. Flandin who has accepted the mandate to form a Cabinet, has promised to report to President Lebrun later in the afternoon. He is a member of the Left Republican group and has held various Government offices since war, though he has never been Premier. He was in the last Government.

M. Doumergue alleges that the enemies of the Cabinet had plotted its downfall for about November 15, after which the Government would be unable to resort to a dissolution if placed in a minority, since its available credits would not be sufficient to last until the constitution of the new Chamber. This is M. Doumergue's explanation of his insistence on

three months credits on account. The outgoing Minister of Interior M. Marchandeaun, a Radical Socialist, has conveyed his regret to M. Doumergue at his inability to persuade his colleagues not break with M. Doumergue for which he desperately tried. —Reuter.

HERRIOT'S EXPLANATION

PARIS, Nov. 8. M. Doumergue's Government has resigned. The resignation followed a critical meeting of the cabinet from which M. Herriot emerged at 11-30 a.m., and handed to the journalists a copy of his "respectful and regretful" letter to M. Doumergue tendering the resignation of the Radical Ministers. The letter covers four typewritten pages, and is signed by M. Herriot, Berthod, Bertrand and Queuille, but not M. Lamoureux, who is ill, or M. Marchandeaun. The letter says that the Radical Ministers have strictly observed the party truce contract under which they joined the cabinet, but they are absolved from it by the action of M. Doumergue in proposing a whole series of grave political reforms without consulting the Radical Ministers. —Reuter.

WHY DOUMERGUE RESIGNED

PARIS, Nov. 8. M. Doumergue resigned following the defection of the Radical Ministers during the morning's Cabinet meeting. The President has invited M. Laval, the moderate Right leader to form a new Cabinet.

M. Doumergue has written to the President attacking the Radicals and saying "since Radical support has been withdrawn I cannot consider the formation of a Ministry, which will be supported by a Parliamentary minority. My loyalty to democratic institutions forbids this. Furthermore I fear that the formation of a Minority Government would furnish those whose policy favours a general upheaval and ruin, with the means of gaining the upper hand over the patriotic Republican policy, which I have unceasingly striven to carry out." (LATER).

M. Laval has refused the Premiership. —Reuter.

DOUMERGUE ATTACKS SELFISH RADICALS

PARIS, Nov. 8. M. Doumergue's letter to the President consists of a strong attack on the selfishness of the Radical Party. It states "A truce could not consist in bowing before the exigencies of the party which held complete power on February,

U. S. COTTON FOR GERMAN GOODS

Agricultural Administration Drafts 1935 Programme

(Special Cable.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has drafted a cotton programme for 1935, which is most likely to be approved by Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, demanding the largest possible acreage reduction and increased payments to the co-operating farmers.

The plan at present is termed unofficial but Mr. Wallace is expected to insist on a 25 per cent reduction in the acreage below the past average of approximately 41,000,000 acres. It is learned that a deal is pending with Germany, by which 500,000 bales of United States cotton would be exchanged for German goods.

GIANT FRENCH SEAPLANE

Machine Intended For South Atlantic Service

PARIS, Nov. 8. A giant seaplane, accommodating 10 first class and 42 second class passengers with a cruising range of three thousand miles, is nearing completion at Toulouse. The machine is intended for the South Atlantic service. It is being designed to carry a load of 37 tons with a cruising speed of 143 miles per hour. —Reuter.

NEW HEADQUARTERS OF BR. ARCHITECTS

King Opens Imposing Building

LONDON, Nov. 8. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened to-day what is regarded as the finest example of contemporary British architecture. The imposing new headquarters of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The building, which is situated at the corner of Portland Place, incorporates a striking break from tradition in that the rooms are of varying heights. Glass is used freely throughout the premises, the decorations being done by the S. African artist, Mr. Jan Jura. Kenya blue marble is also used on a large scale.

Two hundred and eighty four prominent architects competed for the design of the building, the successful one being that of Mr. George Wornum.

INDIAN STUDENT MISSING IN BAVARIA

Believed To Have Perished In Skiing Mishap

MUNICH, Nov. 8. A twenty-five-year old Indian sportsman, Ananta Iyengar, of Bangalore, is believed to have perished in a storm on the Krotten Kopf skiing ground in Bavaria, where he was last seen on the afternoon of November 4.

A search party has failed to trace him. Iyengar was a student of the Munich Technical University. He had been in Germany for two years and was not an experienced skier. —Reuter.

and in subordinating decisions solely to that Party's pleasure." M. Doumergue was given a great ovation when he left the Elysee 8, and in subordinating decisions offices, which he shortly left accompanied by Madame Doumergue.

M. Doumergue has issued a message to the country saying "I am compelled to leave office. I appeal to the citizens to maintain the calm which is necessary in order to find the best solution of our present difficulties, and in the interests of our country." —Reuter's Special Service.

PETAINE AND TARDIEU REFUSE TO JOIN

PARIS, Nov. 8. M. Petain and M. Tardieu have refused to enter the Cabinet, but M. Flandin is still confident that he can form a ministry to-night. —Reuter.

30 YEARS TO QUALIFY AS BRIGADIER!

Lord Strabolgi Puts Searching Questions On Indianisation Of Army

LONDON, Nov. 7. Information regarding the progress of Indianisation of the Army in India was given in the House of Lords by Lord Halifax, on behalf of Government, in reply to a question by Lord Strabolgi, who also inquired what developments were contemplated.

Lord Strabolgi said that the question was not put in an unfriendly spirit, but because he desired information on an important subject at a time when the controversy on the Indian question had been still and all parties had agreed that there should be advance towards self-government. Soon they might be plunged in a fierce controversy over the Select Committee report.

Lord Halifax, replying for Government, believed that it was unnecessary to give the assurance that Government attached the greatest importance to the policy of Indianisation, which they would steadfastly pursue. He reminded the House that the interests of India were too vital to allow of any steps which would endanger the efficiency of her defence forces, but, subject only to this, it was the British Government's purpose to continue the programme recently laid down with the approval of the Government of India and the British Government by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and any suggestion that hesitation to proceed more rapidly arose from prejudice or vested interests was entirely without solid foundation.

Next Step. Lord Halifax pointed out that the next stage of Indianisation would consist in the Indianisation of the components of a complete division with a full complement of artillery, engineers, pioneers, signallers as well as a cavalry brigade and a battery or horse artillery. It was on those lines that the Government of India was proceeding and they hoped, with the assistance of the material from the Indian Military Academy, to make steady progress.

Answering questions put by Lord Strabolgi, Lord Halifax said that the number of Britons to be recruited following the recent scheme of retirement of British officers took full account of the Indianisation policy. He added that 148 Indians now held commissions in the Indian Army and 28 were doing preliminary training in 15 units, including the original eight earmarked in 1923 in the process of Indianisation. Sufficient time had not elapsed for any Indian to qualify as brigade commander for which about 30 years' service was required.

Main Factors. Lord Halifax pointed out that the Indianisation of the Army and the Air Force started later, but three Indians had been commissioned for artillery from Woolwich. Further vacancies would be filled from the Indian Military Academy. The Indian Air Force, inaugurated in March last, now had nine commissioned officers and six cadets all of whom were Indians.

Lord Halifax concluded by stating that two factors must be borne in mind. Firstly, as stated by the defence sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, the defence of India must increasingly be the concern of Indians; secondly, the necessity of making efficiency the test of progress at all stages.

Lord Strabolgi, in a brief reply, expressed astonishment that 30 years' service were required to qualify as brigadier and said that many peers would become brigadiers earlier. With regard to efficiency he said that crack regiments were not expected, but only a suitable force capable of police service in the plains and fighting on the frontier.

PIRANDELLO GETS NOBEL PRIZE

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8. The Nobel prize for literature has been awarded to the Italian playwright and novelist, Signor Pirandello. —Reuter.

WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS CRITICISED

Britain Must Protect Poor Cultivators, Says Duchess Of Atholl

(Special Cable.) LONDON, November 8. The White Paper proposals were criticised at a meeting of the India Defence League. Duchess of Atholl declared that it was tragic to cease all British recruitment to irrigation service. She said that British element was necessary to ensure the lives of the poor cultivators.

Sir Charlton Harrison expressed the opinion that irrigation should not be a transferred subject. The ultimate control should rest in the hands of the Secretary of State, Governor's veto on any undesirable action in Legislative Councils should be retained, and the British element in the Service should not fall below 33 per cent.

He suggested that the power should be controlled and vested in the Irrigation Board for India.

NAVAL PARITY IMPOSSIBLE

Japanese Consider British Plans Unsatisfactory

LONDON, Nov. 8. The British plans to avoid delicate questions of naval parity are now under consideration of the Japanese delegates to the naval discussions. The main point in the plan is understood to be the proposed new system of categories, giving Japan more submarines, the United States more aircraft-carriers and Britain more cruisers, but the figures are believed to have been found unsatisfactory by Japanese circles.

Such proposals avoid issues of parity and ratio, because it is impossible to have parity in navies consisting of different components. —Reuter.

COLD RECEPTION TO BRITISH PLAN

Move To End Naval Deadlock Rejected By Japanese

LONDON, Nov. 8. A cold reception has been accorded to the British plan to overcome the deadlock arising out of the naval conversations. The plan, which was communicated to the Japanese last night, envisages the grant to Japan of the principle of parity, but provides that there shall not be a binding naval treaty, each country giving the others a unilateral report of its intended maximum building programme.

The Japanese delegation has expressed general disagreement. American generals are also unfriendly, refraining from formal comment until they have studied the details. It is felt in American circles that as the United States and Japan adhere to the original standpoints, the British plan to bridge the gap is bound to fail, as it does not go far enough for the Japanese while it goes too far for the Americans.

ACADEMY OF CULTURE AT MASULIPATAM

MASULIPATAM (By Mail.) A comprehensive scheme of work has been drawn up by the Academy of Culture, Masulipatam. The scheme includes among other things, organisation of libraries, conferences and exhibitions, mass and adult education, preservation of monuments, coins, inscriptions, relics and historical sites and the tackling of the problem of unemployment among the educated.

Mr. Chitta Sundaramayya is the Chancellor of the Academy for 1934-35. —United Press.

Communal Fracas Nipped In Bud

KARACHI, Nov. 7. A communal fracas was nipped in the bud when the local leaders of all the communities rushed out to the local Jorla Bazaar where an excited mob had gathered due to some Hindus throwing stones at a Muslim funeral procession. The police are guarding the area. —United Press.

Britain Not To Blame Prohibition Of Private Manufacture Of Arms

Sir John Simon Says Practical Way To Deal With Matter Is By Regulation And Control

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, Nov. 8.

A trade in murder and dirty work by perfectly respectable and admirable citizens was Major Attlee's description of the traffic in arms when introducing the Labour motion. He said Labour held that armament firms were a corrupting influence to Government officials the world over. The Admirals and Generals on the firms' staffs were not merely there for business ability.

The Liberals are demanding a judicial enquiry into the whole question of traffic in arms. Replying in the House of Commons to the Labour motion urging the prohibition of the private manufacture of arms, Sir John Simon said that Government welcomed the debate. There was less reason to reproach Britain in this matter than any other country in the world.

Sir John was convinced that the practical way to deal with the matter was not by national legislation, but by regulation and control, which should be in accordance with the international treaty negotiated at Geneva. He laid stress on the stringent control of exports from Britain, and said no consignment was allowed to leave without a licence.

Sir John added, "We give no licences except for exports to Governments. We never allow diplomatic and consular representatives abroad to act as travellers of canvassers for armament firms. Diplomatic help is given only when a foreign State has announced its intention to purchase, and then we do our best to see that British firms get a proper opportunity. We refuse the benefit of our export credit system to the export of munitions. I believe we are the only country to do so. We never subsidise private firms for producing arms. Our regulations are far more strict than those of any other countries."

The question could not be dealt with by a mere prohibition of private manufacture. The British Government was not convinced that the remedy lay in state monopoly. The best method was an international agreement which the Government was actively promoting for strict regulation and control in every State, where arms are manufactured and exported.

LABOUR MOTION DEFEATED. Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons thought that the Labour motion was merely an attempt to get the principle of the nationalisation of industry accepted. He heard it argued that it was immoral to make profit in selling munitions, but it was apparently not immoral to accept wages to make munitions. Mr. Baldwin believed that Government monopoly in the manufacture of arms would lead to an enormous increase in armaments all over the world. He alluded to the convention for the suppression of the international trade in arms which was signed and ratified by the British Government in 1925, which he looked back upon with pride. The Convention was still waste paper as it had never been ratified by any considerable number of countries, but we are returning to Geneva to do our utmost to see that every nation ratified it.

The Labour motion was defeated by 279 votes to 68.

LORDS SIT TILL 4-12 a.m. ON SEDITION BILL.

Labour Peer Mentions Plot To Seize B. B. C. In Debate

(Special Cable.) LONDON, November 9. The House of Lords adjourned at 4-12 this morning after a twelve hours' sitting, which is believed to be the longest since the Home Rule debate in 1887. Some sixty Ministerial Peers faced ten Labourites in disposing of 24 Opposition amendments to the Government's Sedition Bill. The Opposition contested every line, restating the arguments already heard in the House of Commons.

Authoritative personal knowledge of a plot to seize the B. B. C. and accomplish a 'coup d'etat' as in Vienna was claimed by the Socialist Peer Lord Allen in the House of Lords debate on the Sedition Bill. Lord Allen said it came to his knowledge some months ago that there was a plot or kind of the movement in Britain with the above object, which is an illustration of the undesirable movements afoot in the country.

He refused to say whether the organisation in question was Right or Left, but stated it was one organisation pledged to follow unconstitutional methods to seize power.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT JUBBULPORE

Will He Make Efforts To Solve Municipal Problem?

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 8. His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces who is arriving here to-day, will stay here for about three weeks. His Excellency during his stay at Jubbulpore will have a busy programme. He will perform the opening ceremony of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, built in the Cantonment at a cost of about Rs. 40,000.

It is further expected that during the stay of the Governor, efforts will also be made to solve the tangle of the local Municipality. —United Press.

COMMUNAL FRACAS NIPPED IN BUD

KARACHI, Nov. 7. A communal fracas was nipped in the bud when the local leaders of all the communities rushed out to the local Jorla Bazaar where an excited mob had gathered due to some Hindus throwing stones at a Muslim funeral procession. The police are guarding the area. —United Press.

U. S. DEMOCRATS ON TOP

Appeal To Have Won 24 State Governorships

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. The following is the latest state of the parties in the House of Representatives: DEMOCRATS 320; REPUBLICANS 102; PROGRESSIVE 7; FARM LABOUR 3; doubtful 3.

Senate: DEMOCRATS 69; REPUBLICANS 25; PROGRESSIVE 1; FARM LABOUR 1, assuming that the Democrats and Republicans share two seats which are undecided in New Mexico. The Democrats polled 15,396,000 votes; Republicans 12,144,000.

The Democrats appear to have won 24 State Governorships giving them 38 altogether.

UNDAUNTED BY DEFEAT. In the meantime undaunted by the biggest defeat in its history, the Republican Party is already preparing for victory two years hence, by reorganising the party on somewhat more liberal lines, but the new deal in the state will be opposed.

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Rebels Against Congress

VOTERS MUST NOT VOTE FOR THEM

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—The fight for power in this country is between the Congress—the most representative assembly of the people and the Government. There cannot be a third party, but if one does exist, it will not be recognised or respected by the Government, nay it will be safely ignored to speak nothing of individuals.

Has any one heard of a private revolting against the commands of an army general or other authorities and having his own way? He would at once be court-martialled. Where would the discipline and safety of an army be if a unit holds contrary views in respect of the orders of the general or the army authorities and desires to assert his individual opinion and to revolt if he is not penalised?

Mr. Jamnadas' revolt against the Congress stands on a par with that of a private against the army authorities with the only difference that the general can have the rebel court-martialled, whereas the Congress cannot. Of course, it rests with the people—the voters in fact—whom the Congress represents to punish him.

If the citizens agree with the above reasoning, they can certainly punish Mr. Jamnadas by recording their two precious votes in favour of the two Congress candidates.

Let the voters also remember the most pregnant words uttered by no less a personage than the late Lokmanya Tilak at Lucknow. They are: "I would rather not have Home Rule without the Hindu-Muslim Unity." The moral underlying these most significant words has alone weighed with the Congressmen in their open verdict on the nasty question of the "Communal Award."

The rebels admit that the Communal Award is calculated to divide the country. But despite that should not Indians act in unison and thus defeat the very object behind the Award? As it is the rebels are creating a division in the country. The Congress verdict is alone expected to damn the Award.

Let voters vote for the Congress candidates lest they be condemned as traitors to Mother Hind—Yours etc.,

V. VIJAYASHAM.

Voters Beware

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—I notice in a daily paper a forecast of the Assembly Elections. It is stated that Sir Cowasji Jehangir has the best chance of success. The Congress forecast is that both Congress candidates will be successful, and certain figures supplied by the Congress organisations go to show that the Congress forecast is more likely to be correct. I write this so that the Congressmen may not be misled.—Yours etc.

A. VOTER.

Leave Mr. Jamnadas Alone

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—I think we ought to leave Mr. Jamnadas Mehta alone. He flouted the Congress mandate on the last occasion and had to face the consequences. He is up against the Congress again and the electors will know how to deal with him.

His candidature is in my opinion a blessing in disguise. By defecting the Sanatanist and communally minded Hindu votes which might otherwise go to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, he is helping the Congress candidates against the Parsi Knight who is banking on the solid vote of his own community.—Yours, etc.

J. P. M.

Silver Money

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—In thanking you for your generous criticism of "Silver Money: The Case for its Restoration" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 7th October, may I say that I agree with you entirely that "Silver monometallism has no more future than the Dodo."

Those distinguished authorities in Europe, Asia and America who are at present pressing for the complete restoration of silver to the monetary position that it has occupied throughout the ages till a few years ago, are aiming, NOT at silver monometallism, but at the re-utilisation of the precious white metal in company

with gold and paper money" (the last based on the State and the banks credit), so that the total volume of money in use by the people may be sufficient to raise world-prices to the levels of say, five years ago, and so stave off financial difficulties and possible bankruptcy by many agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests.

The unparalleled and catastrophic fall of wholesale prices that has taken place since 1920 (most severe since 1929) has reduced many Indian agriculturalists to ruin. Would it be believed (yet it is true), that Provincial Governments, notwithstanding remissions, have collected 'more' land revenue last official year than they did ten years ago, and that too, in face of the fact that agricultural prices are to-day only about one half of what they were a few years back!

The same with other interests. The value to-day in rupees of India's trade as a whole is barely one half of what it was ten years ago; and many merchants' earnings have shrunk to an even greater degree. In brief, the "less" the people have been able to earn, the "more" they have been taxed till business generally is in a very poor way. Unemployment, especially in the great cities, is steadily increasing; and we all know of many cases that are truly heartrending. And all through the terrible fall of prices.

What have the Government of India done to remedy this most deplorable state of affairs? "Absolutely nothing!" Provincial Governments have slightly alleviated distress by making remissions here and there of Land Revenue, but the Government of India have, in effect, simply allowed matters to drift; hoping, apparently like Micawber, that something would turn up.

But nothing has turned up. Matters have become worse. Something "must" now be done, and done quickly. A de-rating of the rupee to 1s. 4d. would relieve the situation and lighten traders' debts. I submit that this is now not enough. The situation has gone too far. We are now face to face with the competition of the Far East. We have already had some experience of what Japanese traders can do. Next we shall have to face Chinese competition. It is known that Messrs. Sassoon and many others are in effect, helping the Chinese. Can India resist such competition with her 1s. 6d. rupee? Could she resist it successfully even with a 1s. 4d. rupee?

I submit that we must press for the re-opening of the Indian Mints to the public for the free coinage of unlimited-legal tender, good, solid, silver rupees (in agreement, of course, with other nations). Only in this way can India hope to advance successfully to her destiny—the greatest producing, manufacturing, and trading Nation in the East.—Yours etc.

(Sir) M. DE P. WEBB.
Alwar, Pembroke Road, Woking, Surrey, England, November 2.

Vote For Mr. Hosmani

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—Congressman of the Karnataka—especially Sits. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Rangarao Davakar—are striving for collecting votes for Sjt. Siddappa Hosmani, the Congress candidate for the Southern Division.

Sjt. Hosmani is a well-known pleader of Haveri. He was the President of the Haveri Municipality, President of the Dharwar District Local Board and the Chairman of the Dharwar District School Board. Thus he has served the people of the Karnataka. He is the representative of the thousands of poor ryots of the Karnataka—especially the North Kanara District. He has also suffered jail life for the sake of the country. If such a man does not succeed it would be a matter of shame to us.

I hear some enthusiastic Brahmin voters are advising others not to vote for Sjt. Hosmani on the ground that he is not a Brahmin. But I would ask them what the difference between a Brahmin and a non-Brahmin has to do with public service. Lastly I ask them to vote for Sjt. Hosmani. I hope that Sjt. Hosmani with the blessings of the Mahatma and the starving thousands of the North Kanara district—whom he represents and the strong support of the voters, will succeed in his attempt.—Yours etc.

K. N. GOKARN.

ORIGINATED IN JOKE

Amy Mollison Explains Why She Is Flying Separately

LONDON, Nov. 9. Amy Mollison arrived back from India, having travelled as far as Amsterdam from Athens as passenger of the Dutch airliner on the Singapore-Sudan service. Her husband who piloting their 'Comet' home was held up first at Lyons and now at Brussels by bad weather, is expected at Croydon to-morrow. Amy denied the suggestion that they returned home separately owing to a quarrel and explained the idea of a joke in travel originated as a joke in which Jim was to give the airliner a start and race with her to Marseilles. Amy dwelt on the kindness received and the fact that she borrowed clothes from the Royal Air Force stations on the route home.—Reuter's Extra Special.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP

Highlander Wins By Three Lengths

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 9. The Liverpool Autumn Cup run at Liverpool to-day over a distance of one mile, two furlongs and 170 yards resulted as follows:—
HIGHLANDER 1
THE BLUE BOY 2
LINDLEY 3
Thirteen ran. Won by three lengths. Threequarters of a length separated the second and the third.
The following were the starting prices:—
3 to 1 on Highlander,
9 to 2 on the Blue Boy,
20 to 1 on Lindley.

Nawab Of Rampur Arrives

JOHNPUR, Nov. 9. The Imperial Airways Avro 10 specially chartered from Cairo arrived with His Highness the Nawab of Rampur and party and landed at 9 a.m. After refuelling, the party took off for Delhi at 10 a.m.—A.P.

Only Survivor Of Siege Of Lucknow Dead

LUCKNOW, Nov. 9. Mr. F. G. D. Lincoln, aged 79 years, the only survivor of the siege of Lucknow, died here this morning at 3-30; at the Carlton Hotel. Mr. Lincoln was two years old at the time of the great Indian catastrophe of 1857. The funeral will be held this evening and he will be buried in the historic Lucknow Residency.—A.P.

BURMESE YOUTH'S ADVENTURE

Reaches Calcutta After Doing 5000 Miles On Foot

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9. Alone and unarmed, traversing on foot, more than 5,000 miles of territory, infested with wild beasts and bandits and cannibals, Baya Maung a Burmese youth tourist, reached Calcutta yesterday.

Three years back at the age of 19 Maung had started on a tour from his native city Rangoon and crossed the entire provinces of Burma and proceeded to Siam, Kanton, Federated Shan States, Sino Shan States and Yunnan. Thence he passed through Manipur, Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Silchar, Sylhet and Chittagong hill tracts.

He stays here for a week and proceeds to Darjeeling to seek the help of the Lamas to enter the forbidden land of Tibet.—United Press.

CONGRESS TAKES UP CONTROL

LUCKNOW. (By Mail.) It is learnt that the Gandhi Free Hospital which was founded in 1931 by the local Congress Committee and whose management had been handed over to a group of persons, owing to financial stringency, has now been taken over by the Committee. It is proposed to form a registered body to run the hospital in future and arrangements for this are in progress.—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of U. P. will hold an investiture at Government House, Lucknow, on December 19.—A.P.

WORKMEN ASSAULT THEIR EMPLOYERS

Alleged To Have Burnt Account Books And Decamped With Cash

LAHORE, Nov. 9. According to a report from the Bikhli village near Sheikhpura states, some members of a coolie gang of twenty Pathans working under Pathan contractors of the Canal Department, assaulted four of their employers with deadly weapons, including axes, scoops and spades, fatally wounding one and grievously injuring two others.
The report states that after thus d'abling their masters with whom they are said to have had a dispute regarding their wages, the Pathan workmen burnt the account books and rifled their employers' cash to the tune of five hundred rupees, from the safe and decamped, taking with them two dozen draught animals belonging to the contractors.
The three injured contractors have been brought to Sheikhpura hospital where one died and one is in a serious condition.
After a hot pursuit, the police arrested four Pathans from whom the stolen animals and some of the property is reported to have been recovered.—A.P.

GALLOWS FOR WIFE'S MURDER

Villager Sentenced To Death By High Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court sentenced Savaram Yesu to death for the murder of his wife, at Halawadi in Poona District.

The motive for the offence was that while returning from a village his wife, Sonli, refused to give him the money which he demanded. Enraged at this the accused took out a knife and cut her throat.

In the Sessions Court, the jury found the accused not guilty. But the Sessions Judge, disagreeing, referred the case to the High Court.
In another case, their Lordships, reduced the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur on Abdul Ajamkhan Pathan for the murder of his mistress, Veibul. Their Lordships, in rejecting the accused's appeal, held that infidelity of the deceased was not an extenuating circumstance.

SWISS ENGINEER REACHES BIHAR

Will Do Relief Work In 'Quake Areas

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, Nov. 8.

With a view to work in the earthquake stricken areas of Bihar, Dr. Pierre Ceresole the famous Swiss engineer accompanied by Mr. J. Wilkinson arrived here yesterday. Both of them are staying in the guest house of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

So far no programme has been chalked out with regard to the places they might go and commence work.

It may be recalled that Dr. Ceresole visited Bihar some months ago following the great earthquake and left India only to come back again with a band of workers to start relief work in the 'quake stricken areas.

EUROPE'S RESPONSE TO BIHAR

Dr. Ceresole And Party Arrive In Patna

PATNA, Nov. 9. Dr. Pierre Ceresole, the Swiss Engineer who arrived here yesterday in a Press interview said that he and his party had come to India on behalf of the people of Europe to show their gesture of sympathy to the suffering brethren of Bihar.

Dr. Ceresole added that the funds he had been able to collect during his tour in Europe and particularly from Switzerland for the work in Bihar had come from simpler people of the country all of whom readily responded to his appeal.—United Press.

BOMBAY MARWARIS SUPPORT CONGRESS

A meeting of the executive committee of the Marwadi-Sammelan of Bombay was held on Thursday in Marwadi-Sammelan and the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

This meeting of the executive committee of the Marwadi-Sammelan unanimously declares to give its full support to the Congress candidates, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh for the Assembly election.

This committee authorises the President and the Joint Secretaries to issue a manifesto, appealing to the Marwari community to give their votes to the Congress candidates in the Assembly election.

A sub-committee of five members has been formed for an active propaganda.

'CHANGE SEEKS SUCCOUR

Japanese Banks Requested For Advance Due To Slump In Shares

TOKYO, Nov. 9. The Stock Exchange has asked the Bank of Japan and the Industrial Bank of Japan to advance to the members 31 million sterling to finance the November and December settlements owing to the recent severe slump in shares which they attribute to the Finance Ministry's proposal to impose excess profits-tax. The Banks have promised to consider the request favourably.—Reuter's Extra Special.

ARMED DACOITY IN SIND VILLAGE

KARACHI, Nov. 7. A despatch from Kamber reports an armed dacoity in the village of Mubarak.

According to the report, nine dacoits clad in Muslim attire and armed with deadly weapons raided the village during night time. The dacoits decamped with a heavy booty as the villagers dared not offer resistance.

The Hindu residents are reported to have lost Rs. 10,000 in cash and jewellery.—United Press.

Released From Fyzabad Jail

CAWNPORE (By Mail.)

Mr. Krishna Prasad Agni, a leading Congress worker of the Bilharu Tehsil, who had been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for having held the Cawnpore District Political Conference on the bank of the Ganges during the last Civil Disobedience movement has been released from the Fyzabad gaol on completion of the term of sentence.—United Press.

(Continued from Column 7). very little chance of success and it is generally believed that he will be responsible in wasting a large number of good Congress votes.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's devoted supporters are the Poona "Democrats" and their Bombay satellites. Their main activity at present is to divide the Marathi votes in the name of Communal Award. The bubble of the Communal Award is now completely burst owing to the vigorous propaganda which the Congress has been carrying on and Mr. Mehta should not expect much support from this source.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES

The position of Congress candidates is becoming stronger day by day. The hurricane propaganda in the City is showing its results in the increasing response which Congress candidates, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh are getting from the voters. The Congress candidates must now concentrate on getting to the polling booths every voter who is likely to vote for them.

This is the most difficult part of their work and this requires hundreds of workers on the election day. Every vote which is not tapped either by Sir Cowasji or Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is the Congress vote and this is immense if only it can be marshalled in the polling booths.

Voters must know that any indifference on their part on the election day means a much loss to the Congress strength. Voters of non-Congress candidates are bound to attend the booths since they are mostly moved by personal considerations. Congress voting is of a general nature and, therefore, all precaution is needed to make it sufficiently sensitive to the realities of the situation.

If, without waiting for a canvasser or conveyance, every voter goes to the polling booth and records his vote, Congress success is an absolute certainty.

Congress Position Gets Stronger

Bright Prospects For Munshi & Deshmukh

EVERY VOTER MUST VOTE

Though late in the field, the success of the Congress Session and solidarity demonstrated by the citizens of Bombay with the great political organisation have considerably strengthened the hope that Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Congress candidates, will poll well at the ensuing Assembly elections.

Our Political Correspondent who makes a survey of the position discusses the chances of the four candidates in the field. He says that, despite the "close preserves" of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and the "Democrats" support to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Congress appeal has resulted in ever-increasing response from the voters in favour of the Congress candidates.

"If, without waiting for a canvasser and conveyance, every voter goes to the polling booth and records his vote, Congress success is an absolute certainty." This is the conclusion that our Correspondent arrives at.

(BY OUR POLITICAL COMMISSIONER).

Wherever you ramble in the City these days, the one talk that is discussed and debated is the elections to the Legislative Assembly. All manner of speculations, possibilities and probabilities are freely indulged in both by voters and non-voters. Election fever has risen so high that even those quarters of the City which usually do not show any inclination for activity, are to-day humming with election activities. The voters naturally feel proud about their position since they are getting occasional visits of not only canvassers and agents, but of candidates themselves. Some of the candidates who were never known before to have gone beyond the main thoroughfares of the City and that too in motor cars, are seen during these election days tramping on foot the blind alleys of the City's slums. Who can now say in the face of these demonstrations that the vote has no value? Vote is a very precious thing, of course, before it is cast.

LATE IN FIELD

The Congress candidates have come very late in the field and their difficulties were further increased by the dramatic disappearance of Sir K. T. Nariman from the scene. Mr. Nariman was a tower of strength for the Congress and he would have easily carried the day with him. After his enforced departure, the task has no doubt, become a little more difficult. Pre-occupation of almost all Congressmen in the work of the Congress session inevitably delayed the beginning of the election campaign by the Congress. But the great success of the session has considerably enhanced Bombay's reputation for loyalty to the Congress and this has improved the position of the Congress candidates to a very great extent.

What Congress propaganda lost in length of time has been more than made good in the intensity and expeditiousness which have become the main features of Congress campaign in the City to-day. The Central Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been up and doing ever since the campaign was started in the City. Before the Congress session, the feeling in the City was that the Congress was doing nothing about these elections but to-day the feeling is that the Congress is doing everything that is possible to do.

The Congress propaganda has been very effective in that it has roused the City in its nooks and corners. Election meetings are held in all places and all wards and the enthusiasm which is evinced in these meetings is unmistakable. Looking to the speed and intensity of the propaganda, one can reasonably expect that there will be a record poll on next Wednesday. The reading of the situation as it is developing from day to day makes one believe that the polling will be some where near 75 per cent. This will be a record for Bombay if only we can achieve it.

WHAT VOTERS THINK

So far as the general consensus of opinion among the voters goes, it is definitely in favour of Congress candidates. Barring a few "close preserves," all other business associations, professions and services will, beyond doubt, solidly support the Congress candidates. There is only one danger against which the Congress has to guard and that is an attitude of indifference on the part of the voters. There is always a class of voters that will not move unless it is moved and on this class the organisers of the Congress campaign have got to concentrate their efforts.

The larger the percentage of voting, surer are the chances of both the Congress candidates. If

the polling comes to anything between 30,000 and 35,000, almost two-thirds of it is bound to go to the Congress candidates and that is enough for their safe return if it is equally divided. This is not an impossibility if it is properly worked up. The appeal to voters hereafter must be that every one of them must attend the polling booth. As it is, the non-Congress candidates have pocketed their "close preserves" and they are now trying to snatch away as many general votes as they can. To this end their vast machinery has been working. By general votes I mean the votes which have no definite ticket and which can naturally be influenced by the Congress.

RELATIVE POSITIONS

The relative position of the candidates as ascertained from personal talks with their agents and canvassers and also gathered from the general reading of the situation is as follows:

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR

Sir Cowasji's canvassing has been very extensive and systematic. His agents and canvassers have left no stone unturned. Every voter has been individually approached and utmost influence in every possible direction is brought on him. I was surprised the other day when I saw some today-wallas enthusiastically canvassing for Sir Cowasji. There are rumours that the business magnates of the City have been influenced to canvass for Sir Cowasji in their concerns. Some of the mill agents and managers are reported to have carried canvassing to the offices of the mills. But with all this Sir Cowasji's position would have remained in the nature of an uncertainty had not Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta come to his rescue. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta cannot take away a single vote from Sir Cowasji's reserve because that reserve is secure in Sir Cowasji's hands.

SOUND POSITION

Sir Cowasji's main strength is the Parsi voters. A considerable majority of them, perhaps as big as 75 per cent, will vote for him solidly. Congress agents are making inroads into this "reserve force" but, I am afraid, the force will remain unaffected. The number of Parsi voters is about 7,000 and over 5,000 of them will poll. Of these Sir Cowasji can easily expect 4,000 votes, i.e. 8,000 votes. He can, besides, get as many votes from Government servants and vested interests. His position is very sound, although by no means certain if the Congress candidates poll well.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA

Although many of his personal friends are working for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, his position is anything but sound. If it was so before the Congress session, it has considerably worsened after the session. The issue of Communal Award which he was cleverly exploiting, has now lost much of its force, the Congress having given its clear and definite verdict on it. It was expected that Pandit Malaviya would be able to carry with him a considerable minority on his amendment on the Communal Award in the open session, but surprisingly enough his was an amendment that secured the least support among all the amendments moved to the main resolution. This has taken much of the wind from the sails of the "Nationalist" Party. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's candidature has been a definite indirect gain to Sir Cowasji inasmuch as Mr. Mehta is expected to go a long way in weakening the position of Congress candidates. His voting will be of the nature of a slice from the Congress loaf. He seems to have

(Continued in column 5.)

Relief For Ryots, Only Under Swaraj

Ottawa Pact Gives Commercial Bondage, Says Satyamurti

South Arcot's Appeal To Govt. To Remit Suspended Tax

VILLUPURAM, (By Mail). "Groundnut was the important commodity produced in the South Arcot District. Their trade in groundnuts with non-Empire countries had considerably dwindled down after the Ottawa Pact. That Pact gave added glory to the British Commonwealth, but made the Indians live in commercial bondage," declared Mr. S. Satyamurti, presiding over the South Arcot District Ryots' Conference held here.

PROCESSION TO PANDAL. Nearly a thousand attended the meeting from all parts of the District. Messrs. Satyamurti, Swami Venkatchalam Chetti and Muthuranga Mudaliar, who addressed the meeting, were led in a procession from the station to the meeting pandal.

SWARAJ, ONLY REMEDY. Rising amidst cheers Mr. Satyamurti said there was a need for convening such a conference for the difficulties of the ryots were numerous and must be ventilated. The remedy for those difficulties was only Swaraj, as there could be no real and lasting relief to the agriculturists or the commercialists under other rule.

It would not do, added Mr. Satyamurti, merely to pass the pious resolutions urging the reduction of tax.

Agriculturists had cried time and again, remarked Mr. Satyamurti, that they were unable to pay the taxes, but they still continued to pay. The Ministers had to be consulted with regard to the reduction of land revenue. If they had really wanted to help the agriculturists they could have reduced the demands by over two crores.

REPEATED PROTESTS. Repeated protests were made, continued Mr. Satyamurti against the imports of Siamese rice and

the imports still continued. It was his belief that unless Swaraj was obtained they could not hope for any remedy.

Concluding Mr. Satyamurti said that the District Boards which were primarily established for the improvement of the villages did all other work excepting that for which they were intended, splendidly well.

"REMIT SUSPENDED TAX." The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

"This Conference appeals to the Government to remit the tax suspended during the last fiscal year on account of the economic depression and also requests the Government to collect 2/3rds of the land tax and suspend 1/3rd of the same."

"This Conference views with grave concern the import of Siamese rice in large quantities affecting thereby the prices of the Indian produce and appeals to the Government to ban these imports. This Conference is of opinion that the present rate of interest levied by the Land Mortgage Banks is very high and requests the Government to help the ryots by reducing it to 6 per cent."

"This Conference further requests the Government to help the ryots by sanctioning them long-term loans."—United Press.

IRISH EXAMPLE FOR INDIA

Dr. Ansari Explains Why Congress Decided To Enter Councils

AJMER, Nov. 9. Doctor Ansari returned from his visits to Nasirabad and Beawar last evening and addressed a public meeting here. Maulana Moinuddin, President, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, presided.

Dr. Ansari appealed to the Muslims to stand by the Congress which means standing by truth. Tracing the history of the Congress entry into the councils and the subsequent withdrawal the doctor said that the Congress had now decided to follow the Irish example. Mr. De Valera had captured the Legislature and through it the freedom to his country. The Congress had similarly decided to invade the Government's stronghold and meet it on its own ground. The speaker explained the implications of the White Paper and how the Congress proposed fighting the evil promised by it on the Assembly floor. Whoever, therefore, voted against the Congress helped defeat that end, thus chaining himself and the country stronger in bonds of slavery.

Concluding, the doctor reminded the Muslims that they should forget personalities and remember only the Congress and vote for it through its nominee.

Maulana Moinuddin supported the doctor and appealed to the Muslims to vote 'en bloc' for the Congress as the Congress alone could and would save India.—A. P.

81,000 ELECTORS IN BIHAR

20 Candidates Contest For Remaining 9 Seats In Assembly

PATNA, Nov. 6. The polling for the Assembly elections will be held on November 13 and 14, which have been declared as public holidays. The total number of electors for the whole province is 81,086, including 2,824 female electors. There will be 441 polling stations throughout the province and as many presiding officers as the polling stations with the full complement of officers to assist them.

Of the 12 Assembly seats for the province, including one plural member, constituency for Orissa, three seats have already been filled by unopposed returns, including one Congress and two Independents. For the remaining 9 seats there are 20 candidates contesting for legislative honour, all the seven territorial seats being contested by Congress.

MARKETING FACILITIES. It is understood that the Government of India have made a grant of Rs. 23,000 for 1934-35 (five months) for marketing of hand-woven cloth of Bihar and Orissa and Rs. 52,000 for 1935-36 including special grant of Rs. 5,000 (1934-35) and Rs. 12,000 (1935-36) on account of the distress caused by the recent earthquake.—A. P.

Labour Opposition To J. M. Mehta's Candidature

(From A Correspondent). NAGPUR, Nov. 9. It is reliably understood that Smt. Ruiker, a labour leader, has wired to Smt. Khedgikar, President, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Parel, Bombay, that their Union and the Trade Union Congress must oppose Jammadas Mehta's candidature openly. He has also advised all Trade Union Congress leaders to take joint action against Smt. Mehta.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN NASIK DISTRICT

Congressmen Confident Of Topping Polls

Vigorous Congress campaign is being carried on in Nasik district. Govindrao Deshpande Bidkar visited many important centres of Sinner Taluka with local leaders on the 7th inst. At Sinner, Mr. Deshpande addressed a mass meeting Mr. Gadre, Janorkar, Subnis visited Nasik Road, Deolali Cantonment. Mr. Chagur addressed a large meeting at Chagur and saw many voters individually. Support to Congress candidates is assured.

On the 8th, Messrs. Deshpande, Mahant, Sitaramdas, Janorkar visited Dindori. Mr. Wani Kalvan addressed a largely attended meeting at Kalvan. News is coming from every part of the district that the Congress Candidates are sure to top the polls in the district. Congressmen are carrying on messages to the innermost villages. On the 13th a day prior to election day, A

DR. ANSARI AT BEAWAR

They Must Fight Against White Paper & Repressive Laws

BEAWAR, Nov. 3. Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm marked the arrival of Dr. Ansari here. He was accompanied by Mr. Hiribhai Upadhyaya, Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, Mr. Mukut Beharilal, the Congress candidate for Assembly and others.

At Dixon Chhabu Dr. Ansari addressed a huge mass meeting and said, the Congress resolved to stop Satyagraha and carry fight with the Government in the Assembly against the White Paper, and get the repressive laws repealed. Hence it was the duty of every citizen to vote for Mr. Mukut Beharilal, whose services he eulogised very much.

In private conversations Dr. Ansari asked the workers to pay great attention to publicity and propaganda. He paid tributes to General Goering whose publicity has made Hitler what he is today.

Dr. Ansari had talks with Mohamadan leaders also, whom he said that the Congress was the only institution working for common good.

Dr. Ansari left then for Nasirabad, where he addressed a meeting in the afternoon and will address another meeting in Ajmere to-night.—United Press.

STRONG SUPPORT FOR DR. HAMID

Congress Candidate For Assembly

(From A Correspondent). DHULLA, Nov. 9.

Dr. Kazi Hamid, the Congress candidate for the Assembly, after finishing his election work at Nasik, Malegaon, Chander and other places arrived here yesterday. He addressed a huge meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans under the presidency of Maulvi Najibullah. He appealed to the voters to support the Congress candidates as they are fighting for the poverty-stricken masses of India. He assured the Mussalmans that Congress is going to protect their interests. He is leaving for Jalgaon.

Everywhere he was given very good support.

OSWAL LEADER'S TOUR PROGRAMME

(From A Correspondent). AGRA, (By Mail). "Seth Achal Singhji of Agra, the President of the All-India Oswal Conference with a deputation will be starting on a propaganda tour in connection with the All-India Oswal Conference in the Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency and will be visiting the following places:—

Nov. 15 Gwalior, Nov. 16 Bhopal, Nov. 17 Jabulpur, Nov. 19 Balaghat, Nov. 20 Rajnandgaon, Nov. 21 Raipur, Nov. 22 Nagpur, Nov. 23 Hinganghat, Nov. 24 Chanda, Nov. 25 Yeotmal, Nov. 26 Malkapur, Nov. 27 Bhusaval, Nov. 28 Jalgaon, Nov. 29 and 30 Ahmednagar, Dec. 1 Poona and Dec. 2 Igat-puri.

PREVENTED FROM RECORDING VOTES

Villagers Complain Of Police Interference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8. Allegations of police interference in election campaign were made by several villagers when Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Mr. Indra and others went yesterday to address an election meeting at a village booth six miles from Delhi City.

The villagers alleged that a systematic campaign is being carried by certain police officials to prevent the village voters from recording their votes for the Congress candidate.

Mr. Asaf Ali stated that his first duty, if returned to the Assembly would be to institute an enquiry into the allegations.—United Press.

hundred meetings will be held throughout the districts at exactly 6 o'clock to explain Congress policy, and requesting voters for Congress on behalf of the district Congress. Success of the Congress candidates is thought a certainty. Dr. Hamid is getting support throughout the district.

TAGADUR MODEL VILLAGE SCHEME

Mr. Rao Explains Details To Gandhiji

BOMBAY, Friday. Mahatma Gandhi has blessed the Village Reconstruction and Self-sufficiency Scheme, which Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao has been carrying on in the Mysore State for the last ten years. While at Wardha Mr. Rao explained to Mahatma the details of his five year Village Reconstruction work at Tagadur in the Mysore State. Gandhiji expressed his satisfaction at the selfless efforts of Mr. Rao and said:—

"This scheme of yours has my blessings. If you work honestly you are bound to get public support to this noble cause."

Gandhiji also asked him to send him periodical reports about the progress of the work done at Tagadur.—United Press.

CONGRESS CAMP & TELEGRAPH OFFICE

"United Press" Thanks Authorities For Prompt Service

The Telegraph Office at the Congress camp, Worli had a very busy and strenuous week during the session of the Congress.

Nearly 250,000 words of Press messages were cleared at the Congress Camp office.

The Telegraphic Authorities had made adequate arrangements to meet the heavy traffic and to transmit the messages very promptly.

The "United Press" expresses its sincere thanks to the authorities and specially Mr. Beglud, the Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs and his able assistants for the facilities and courteous treatment extended to the "United Press" in enabling the smooth despatch of their messages.—United Press.

"The Gujarat" Annual

The "Gujarat," the new periodical from Surat, has published a "Divall" number modestly priced at annas three. It is attractively illustrated and discusses questions of current national importance.

Freedom First, Party Politics Afterwards

SJT. NAG DEPLORES INDISCIPLINE AND DISORDER IN CONGRESS RANKS

CHANDPUR, Nov. 9. Smt. Hardayal Nag, the veteran octogenarian no-changer of Bengal has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's retirement from the Congress:—

"Circumstances forced Mahatma Gandhi to leave the Congress leadership at a time when no political organisation was in greater need of his leadership than the Indian National Congress. Many Congressmen want Purna Swaraj without being Purna Swadeshi. This is desiring without deserving. Again there are many among Congressmen who are more for the enjoyment of loaves and fishes than for the political and economic emancipation of the country. They are wrangling among themselves on communal lines for securing larger share in them. The Congress camp is not also altogether free from self-seekers and place-hunters. They place their selves before the country. There are many Congressmen who have no faith in non-violence but they accepted the creed of non-violence as a policy. That policy failed. Although democracy in a subject country is a contradiction in terms, yet there is some amount of resentment against Gandhiji's leadership in the name of democracy."

PARTIES GALORE. "Party politics has absolutely no place in a subject people's struggle for freedom, nevertheless all sorts of imitation parties such as democrats, socialists, communists, fascists, constitutionalists and what not, sprang up in the Congress camp. They forget that freedom first and all party politics afterwards. The honest fighters and sufferers were driven out of the Congress organisations by various sorts of corrupt practices. The result was indiscipline and disorder. There were cliques and coteries, plots and intrigues."

POSTWAR GERMANY. "Just after the last European War, real democracy was born in free Germany. It grew only to meet with premature death. Hitler gave it the finishing stroke and assumed autocratic power simply because the German people, the most advanced people in the world wanted it. They had to choose between benevolent Hitlerism and chaos. India has no constitution of her own and constitutionalism is out of place in her fight for a constitution."

"It is believed that divided responsibilities, conflicts of interests, failures and confusion in the retrial of constitutionalism will combine to make the full value of Mahatma Gandhi's selfless leadership too clear to be ignored and he will again be called upon to lead India to her goal of Purna Swaraj."—United Press.

"THE CONGRESS SOCIALIST"

Party's Weekly Organ Will Be Published From Calcutta

In accordance with the resolution of the Second Congress Socialist Conference held in Bombay it has been decided to publish an English Weekly organ of the party to be known as "The Congress Socialist."

The following will constitute the Editorial Board:—

Narendra Deo, President of the Board.
Amarendra Prosad Mitra, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, M. R. Masani, F. H. Ansari, members.
R. M. Lohia, Secretary of the Board and Editor-in-Chief.

The organ shall be published from 15, College Square, Calcutta, every Sunday.

All Provincial Organisations are requested to send in matter for publication to reach Calcutta not later than Wednesday for the following Sunday issue.

JOSEPH BHORE'S PROGRAMME

Visiting Office Before End Of April

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9. The "United Press" understands that Sir Joseph Bhore whose term of office expires by the end of April next will hand over the charge to Choudhury Zafarullah Khan a few days earlier and sail for England to represent the Government of India in the King's Jubilee Celebrations.

Thereafter, he will enjoy his retirement in Isle of Wight where he owns a house.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S RETIREMENT AND ALIGARH STUDENTS

Subject To Be Discussed At All-India Debate

(From Our Correspondent). ALIGARH, Nov. 7. The All-India Inter Varsity English and Urdu competitive debates of the Aligarh Muslim University Union will be held on the 4th and 5th of Dec., respectively at 8 p.m. in the Rampur Hamid Hall.

The subject for the English debate is:—"That in the opinion of this House" the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from the Leadership of the Congress is detrimental to the political interests of the country."

The subject for the Urdu debate is:—"That in the opinion of this House" the solution of the communal problem lies in the adoption of Socialism."

The function this year promises to be an extra-ordinary success, as quite a large number of educational institutions from all over the country have intimated their intention to participate in the said competition.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN CAWNPORE

Influential Support To Congress Candidate

CAWNPORE, Nov. 8. Vigorous election campaign is going on all over the Cawnpore District on behalf of the Cawnpore District Congress Parliamentary Board for the Congress candidates Mr. Sri Prakash and Mr. Yusuf Imam.

The district police has so far interfered at no less than three election meetings, Representation

MALAVIYA CALLS BHAIJI TO BIHAR

But Moonje Wants Him Badly In C. P.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9. Bhai Parmanand arrived here from Lahore this morning on receipt of a telegraphic request from Pandit Malaviya for conducting tour in Bihar on behalf of the Nationalist Party.

He may not be able to go to Bihar as his presence in the Central Provinces is required by Dr. Moonje and specially because Pandit Malaviya himself is now touring Bihar.

His own election result will be announced on November 15.—United Press.

"NON-OFFICIAL FINANCE MEMBER"

Dr. Moonje's Appeal To Hindus To Vote For Jammadas Mehta

NAGPUR, Nov. 9. Dr. Moonje has issued the following appeal to the voters of Bombay City in support of Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta who is contesting the Assembly elections:—

"I was greatly delighted to learn the news of election campaign carried on by Mr. Jammadas Mehta. Mr. Mehta is a candidate of the Nationalist Party in Bombay and is pledged to carry out the objects of the Party. Besides, he has a large and varied experience of Legislative work in the Assembly, where he had earned the popular title of "Non-official Finance Member" from the veteran parliamentarian the late Mr. Vitthalbhai Patel, the then President of the Assembly.

"If the voters of Bombay city solidly support him, he will be a tower of strength to the Non-official Party in the Assembly in respect of the financial policy. My earnest request to the Hindu voters is to vote solidly for him by giving both their votes to Mr. Jammadas Mehta."—United Press.

has been made to the Home Member in this connection.

A manifesto has been issued over the signatures of leading landlords, businessmen and citizens of Cawnpore supporting the candidature of Mr. Sri Prakash, Bar-at-Law, of Benares, son of Dr. Bhagwandas, from the Allahabad-Jhansi Division.—United Press.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT MONDAY 12TH NOVEMBER AT 10 P. M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY BRABOURNE

AND

THE ILLUSTRIOUS
JOHN BARRYMORE
MEETS
JAL J. KHAMBATA
AND SAYS
"My sincerest good wishes and BELIEF IN HIS SUCCESS in one of the most beautiful of parts—
"HAMLET"
(Ed.) JOHN BARRYMORE

WADIA THEATRICALS
SPECIAL MUSICAL SCORE OBTAINED FROM ENGLAND
MONEY LAVISHLY SPENT ON COSTUMES & SCENERY
GRAND REHEARSAL
WAS A MARVELLOUS SUCCESS ACCORDING TO CRITICS AND FRIENDS

SHAKESPEARE'S
IMMORTAL
TRAGEDY
HAMLET
IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY AND LADY BEAUMONT

Directed by: JAL J. KHAMBATA, B.A., WHO ALSO plays THE TITLE ROLE
Supported by: MIRAVATI DEVI.—Who has made her name on English and Continental stages.
DORANIE & WALLACE—Famous Ballet Dancers and other Celebrities.
MUSICAL SCORE:—SABASTIAN VAZ & HIS BAND

Empire Theatre

TICKETS:—Rs. 5/12; 4/8; 3/6; 2/4; 1/2 and As. 9.

PLAN AT THE THEATRE & S. ROSE
Entire Plan will be shifted to the Theatre in the afternoon.

TRAM CONVEYANCE ARRANGED.

HALF THE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE POPPY DAY FUND

Saar Will Overwhelmingly Vote For Reunion With Germany

But Will Germany Have Sufficient Gold To Buy Back Saar Coal Mines From France?

Prophecy is a dangerous but a fascinating pastime and I propose to indulge in it (writes Mr. Vernon Bartlett in the "News Chronicle"). The forecast of the result of the Saar plebiscite most generally accepted in London and Paris gives 20 per cent. of the votes for a continuation of the present regime and 40 per cent. for the return to Germany; the remaining 40 per cent. will only be decided at the last minute.

My own forecast is that somewhere about 85 per cent. of the electorate will vote for reunion with Germany and not on account of Nazi pressure or terrorism. Indeed, the effect of increased pressure would probably be to bring the total down since it would confirm reports prevalent in the Saar of brutal tyranny on the other side of the German border.

The reason why I believe the great majority of Saarlanders will vote for a return to Germany is that they are Germans and, in the last resort, nationality counts for far more than material or, in most cases, religious considerations.

The following details reached me from different sources, not one of which is German. Nor have I gone to the propagandists of every sort who are now busily turning out material from the Saar Basin. An expert with exceptional opportunities for collecting facts there estimates that roughly two million marks are reaching the territory each month from Germany and one million from France. So that this ill wind of rumour is certainly blowing somebody some good.

One of these propagandists recently tackled me in the League Lobby at Geneva. He was very downhearted in stating that the British and French Governments both wanted the status quo to be maintained for five years or so, and he asked me to say so in this paper.

This is a widely held view, but I doubt whether the Governments share it, for a postponement of a final decision would leave a running sore in the body politic of Europe—to use the sort of phrase that politicians love to use at international conferences. So in the end I asked my propagandist what organisation he represented which enabled him to speak with such authority. He drew himself up and declared in a loud voice: "I represent the one side of the world." Somebody apparently pays him to do this.

NO UNION WITH FRANCE.

There are other and more serious propagandists who know that there is no chance that the Saarlanders will vote for union with France and not much that they will vote for the continuation of Government by a commission appointed by the Council of the League, since it gives them no say in the running of their affairs. But if a more democratic government under League auspices were foreshadowed the electors might plump for it. And they would be all the more likely to do so if in their new constitution some right were given them to hold a plebiscite later on for the return to Germany.

Therefore, runs the argument, the Council in November should

modify the Versailles Treaty provisions for the plebiscite to the extent of giving the inhabitants the chance of postponing their return to Germany until there is a government there that they liked better.

One disadvantage of this laudable attempt to make the Saar the centre of a new German democracy is that it would not work. Any free political election, I am assured, would give a large majority to those parties that want an immediate return to Germany. And the problem of protecting the minority that wants nothing of the sort would remain as acute as ever.

The second disadvantage is that a final settlement of the Saar problem is an essential preliminary to an understanding between France and Germany which, in its turn, is an essential preliminary to European peace.

PROBLEM OF SOCIALISTS.

But there remains the problem of all the Socialists, Communists and Democrats who inhabit the Saar or have taken temporary refuge there from Germany. If the whole area were handed back to the Reich a flood of unfortunate German refugees would sweep westwards into France where there are already more of them than are wanted.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the French claim a division of the territory if the status quo is not to be maintained. The communes near the German border are expected to vote at least 90 per cent. in favour of Germany, but near the French border, and especially in the neighbourhood of Saarbrücken, there are two or three communes which may show a strong French vote. If these were handed over to France the refugees might settle in them without becoming a burden on French charity or on the French exchequer.

But here, again, there is a difficulty which is never mentioned in the papers, but which plays a large part in French policy. Near the western border of the Saar is a line of hills coveted by the French General Staff. They need that region for their strategic purposes, and it will not be their fault if some territory which votes for Germany is not somehow transferred to France. And here again the propagandists are active. On one side they argue that this concession to France would give her a feeling of security, and, on the other, that it would fill the Germans with a dangerous feeling of resentment.

WHAT ABOUT MINES.

Such, then, are some of the main features of the Saar problem. They are already sufficiently complicated to drive diplomats to distraction and statesmen to suicide. But there is one more tremendous difficulty—how is Germany, with practically no gold in the Reichsbank, to buy back the coal mines from France if the territory returns to the German Reich? The mines are probably worth at least six times the total German gold reserve. I make rash prophecies about the solution of many problems; about that particular one I dare not write a word.

PRICE OF PETIT JEWELS

Financial Broker Gives Evidence In Case Against Petits

At the resumed hearing of the 'Petits' Case before Mr. J. S. H. J. Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Friday Mr. Govind Pandurang Bhide giving evidence for the prosecution said at the outset that he was a financial broker.

He further stated that he went to J. B. Petit who told witness that he had certain ornaments for sale. Mr. Jehangir Petit, then, said the witness, telephoned to his mother and gave him a letter of introduction to Mrs. Gulbai. He subsequently went to Chateau Petit along with Mr. Narveram for whom the jewellery were to be purchased and saw one or two necklaces, pendants and bracelets and probably rings.

Asked about the particulars and the description of the pendant, witness stated it was for the ear-ring consisting of one diamond and the top of it. Such ear pendants were called in the vernacular either "Koswallas" or "Oswallas" he could not definitely say which.

AT CHATEAU PETIT.

Witness further stated that they (he and Narveram) came to Chateau Petit mainly to purchase the pendant and left the place, finding the prices quoted to be exorbitant.

For all the ornaments which the accused showed him at Chateau Petit, witness said, in answer to a further question, accused No. 1 (Mrs. Gulbai Petit) quoted over a lakh of rupees.

At one stage of the cross-examination by Mr. Sukia, witness stated that some five or six years ago Mr. Jehangir Petit approached him for a loan through Mr. Bomanji Gagrati.

With regard to the witness's dealings with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, witness stated that he knew him for several years and with reference to this case he approached him a year or ten months back.

He also said, in answer to another question, that Mr. F. E. Dinshaw told him to explain the facts with regard to this case to Messrs. Captain and Valdiva, Solicitors to the Bank of India. He also saw Mr. Grey, Manager of the Bank of India, in this connection. Mr. Captain took notes of what he said about the dealings referring to the case and which he had narrated in the Court.

At the end of the cross-examination by Mr. Sukia witness stated that he could not remember collective price quoted in the Chateau Petit, although he could say that the price quoted for the pendants was over one and a half lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Jungalwalla then taking up the thread of the cross-examination asked witness whether he could remember the price quoted for all the ornaments in the Chateau Petit.

Witness answered in the negative. Q.—Then why did you say in the course of your examination-in-chief that the price quoted for all the diamonds was over a lakh of rupees?

A.—I said that the price quoted was exorbitant and I did not say...

Magistrate.—If it is, it must be on the record, Mr. Jungalwalla. Mr. Jungalwalla.—He has actually said so, Sir.

Q.—Has ever your firm received any brokerage from Mr. F. E. Dinshaw?

A.—Yes, my firm has received brokerage from Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

Q.—What is your firm called? It is now called G. B. Bhide & Co. Q.—How was it called formerly?—It was formerly called as Goverdhandas Valji and Company.

The cross-examination of Mr. Bhide was not complete, when the Court rose for the day and further hearing was postponed till Saturday (to-day).

Mr. A. F. Coitman with Mr. Homi Bannai, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Valdiva appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. Sukia, Jungalwalla and Lam defended the Petits.

CONTRABAND GOODS SEIZED

Persian Silk And Coins

QUETTA, Nov. 9.

It is understood that several cases of smuggling of silk and Persian coins, the entry of which into India, over the Persian and Afghan land-borders is prohibited, have been recently detected by the authorities concerned. The contraband goods have been seized pending further enquiries and final orders.—A.P.

Civic Budget Surplus

(Continued from page 1.)

responding appreciation in the value of the securities, it may not be necessary to maintain the Net Premia Fund at such high level as at present in order to safeguard against any fall in the prices of securities. I therefore consider that it would be safe to transfer to revenue the excess accumulation of interest on the Sinking Fund investments. I have accordingly taken credit for the amount of Rs. 11,40,000.

Similar interest in 1934-35 has been taken credit for in the Revised estimates of the current year, also subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, as it will not be proper to forego it this year for the benefit of next year.

NO RESPONSE FROM GOVT.

This expedient would of course have been unnecessary if there had been any response from Government to the repeated requests for Corporation for some alternative source of revenue to make good the loss of the Cotton duty, but as there seems little hope of early relief from that quarter I have suggested it as the best means of balancing the budget, since further retrenchment in expenditure (beyond the economies contained in my proposals) is impossible without a drastic curtailment of public services which are already inadequate to the needs of the City.

DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The estimate of the Town Duty is based on the Revised Estimates of the current year which accounts for the decrease of Rs. 50,000 under this head. The decrease of Rs. 9,00,000 under Cotton Duty needs no explanation as the duty has been abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. The grant for Primary Education payable by Government is estimated according to the expenditure for the current year on the assumption that the 14 per cent. cut will be continued next year.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Under Buildings, Land Acquisition and Management no credit has been taken for sale proceeds of surplus land and this is subject to the Corporation agreeing to modify their Resolution No. 5253 of 11th September 1928. The Development Loan of Rs. 1,41,74,000 taken in 1923-24 from Government was originally intended to be repaid from the sale proceeds of surplus land. The sales upto date amount to Rs. 2,90,000 against the budgeted estimate of Rs. 10,00,000. The Revised Estimate has been therefore reduced to Rs. 5,00,000. Owing to the uncertainty of effecting sales of land it is difficult to make a reasonably accurate estimate of receipts from this source. When sales do not materialise to the extent estimated, as in the case of the current year, the difficulty of balancing the Budget is not only rendered greater but owing to the depletion of the Surplus Cash Balance a situation may arise at any moment necessitating action under Section 134 for supplementary taxation in the middle of a financial year. I therefore consider that it will be financially prudent to use such receipts for reducing Capital borrowings of the year rather than crediting these to Revenue as hitherto.

FLOATING STAFF MUST GO.

In paragraph 16 of Mr. Kirpalani's Note, he has pointed out that the scale prescribed by Government for Local Authorities under the Bombay Primary Education Act 1923, allows for a maximum number of 40 pupils per teacher. He further says that he realises that the immediate adoption of the Government scale might lead to difficulties on account of the smaller number of pupils available in individual classes and the small size of the rooms, etc., but difficulties have to be faced and it does not seem unreasonable that the floating staff of 10 per cent. over and above the scale number of teachers should be discontinued. The School Committee's demand for the next year is based on a floating staff of 7-1/2 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. The reduction that could be effected by doing away with the floating staff altogether is shown by Mr. Kirpalani at Rs. 85,000. As the percentage has been reduced from 10 to 7-1/2 the School Committee's demand can easily be reduced further by Rs. 65,000 on this account if the floating staff is done away with altogether as recommended by Mr. Kirpalani, especially as the contribution finally sanctioned by the Corporation for the current year is less by Rs. 50,000 than that recommended by him.

When all other expenditure of the Municipality is being severely curtailed, it is reasonable that the Schools Committee should share the burden of the present difficulties along with other departments of the Corporation. I have, therefore, provided in the budget Rs. 30,00,000 as contribution for Primary Education and the same figure is brought out if the scale of 40 pupils per teacher with no floating staff is adopted. In this connection, I may also point out that the difficulty about the size of rooms, furniture, etc., is not so great, if it is remembered that while the scale is fixed on the number of pupils on roll, the average attendance is only 75 per cent. of such number.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The estimated income is shown as Rs. 3,16,04,000 and the expenditure as Rs. 3,15,35,000, thus showing a surplus of Rs. 69 which together with the opening balance of Rs. 3,35,000 will leave a closing balance of Rs. 4,04,000 at the end of the year.

In framing the budget estimates for 1935-36, I have assumed that the temporary cuts in salaries volunteered by the staff during the

Ban On Labour Organisations Condemned

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT

A largely attended public meeting was held on Friday evening to protest against the Government notification declaring certain Labour organisations as illegal. The meeting was convened under the joint auspices, among other bodies, of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande proposing Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, to the chair, explained the object of the meeting and hoped that the protest that was being made would be the inauguration of united action against Government repression.

Mr. Khedgikar, President of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, seconded the proposition. He said that hitherto the two Trade Union Congresses were the only organisations that carried on the struggle of the working-class. But now the emergence of the Congress Socialist Party was a welcome sign and hoped it would strengthen the movement for the emancipation of the exploited masses of India.

Mr. Masani explained to the audience the object of the day's meeting and condemned the repressive measures taken to suppress the Communist Party and the ban on the five Labour organisations in the Bombay Presidency. He then called upon Mr. V. B. Karnik to move the resolution.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

Mr. Karnik moved the resolution condemning the action of the Government in declaring the

(1) Lal Batta (Red Flag) Girmi Kamgar Union, (2) the Young Workers League, (3) the Kamgar Vyagamaya Karyalaya, (4) Marxist League and (5) the Mili Mazdoor Union, Ahmedabad as illegal organisations.

Mr. Karnik declared that such measures would not succeed in the suppression of a movement which had deeper roots. He exhorted the audience to follow up their protest with concerted action to get the repressive measures annulled and freedom of propaganda and organisation restored.

Mr. Keshav Talpade seconded the resolution.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar and Miss Maniben Kara further supported the resolution. Miss Maniben declared that every worker, every peasant and every one of the exploited classes were potential Communists.

TEST OF SUCCESS.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami was not at all surprised at the action of the Government. Repression, he said, would only lead to the strengthening of the struggle against Capitalism and Imperialism.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar expressed surprise that no mention was being made in the election speeches of the Congress candidates to the repression that was going on around them. He appealed for a united platform against repression.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously amidst cries of working-class slogans. The meeting terminated after the singing of the "International."

SUGAR SCHEME FOR NIZAM'S STATE

Srivastava Report Recommends Industrial Trust To Control Industry

HYDERABAD (Decc.), Nov. 9.

Proposals for the establishment of sugar industry in the Nizam's Dominions and the conversion for this purpose of the land reclaimed under the Nizam Sagar Project, which have been hanging fire for a considerable time, have been taken a step further by the publication of an official communique giving a summary of the recommendations of Mr. R. C. Srivastava, Sugar Technologist, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, who was invited by the Nizam's Government to report on this subject, and whose recommendations are now under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Srivastava, after discussing the recent developments favourable to the expansion of sugarcane cultivation in India and respective annual per capita consumption of gur and sugar in British India and Hyderabad State, expressed the opinion that with the growth of sugarcane cultivation, simultaneous growth of gur and sugar manufacture, the consumption per capita in the State, which is at present 25 per cent. below the corresponding figures for gur in British India is likely to increase.

He adds that from the point of view of climate and soil the acreage set apart in the Nizam Sagar Area for sugarcane cultivation is eminently suitable for this, though not quite approaching the ideal conditions, and recommends the putting up of modern sugar factories for producing white sugar on a large scale simultaneously with small factories by sugarcane growers for the producing of white sugar, the latter preferably on a co-operative basis, organisation of sugarcane cultivation and gur-making as a cottage industry and the creation of a Government organisation for the assistance of the industry as a whole comprising the three sections above mentioned. Mr. Srivastava devotes a considerable portion of the report for a discussion of each of the above items and submits definite proposals in respect of each conclusion.

Mr. Srivastava recommends the floating of a joint-stock company to run a sugar factory and a sugar estate with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs, of which 3/4ths should be issued and an Industrial Trust Fund should take 1/3rd of this with a preponderating voice in the management of the Company's affairs.—A.F.

Jubbulpore Municipal Deadlock

Secretary Asked To Hand Over Charge, But His Lawyer Serves Notices On Vice-Presidents

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 7.

A complete dead-lock appears to have been created in the local Municipal affairs, as the President following the ugly incident which took place at the meeting held on November 1, last, has closed the offices for 10 days in connection with Diwali holidays and has further instructed the staff not to forward any paper to the Deputy Commissioner without his permission in future as long as he was here.

Mr. Nityendra Nath Sii, the present Secretary on the other hand on being informed by the Vice-Presidents to hand over his charge to Mr. C. L. Sharma, failing to do which he was threatened with his prosecution, has engaged Mr. P. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-Law, an eminent member of the Local Bar as his Counsel and requested him to serve both of the Vice-Presidents with notice and take legal actions against them for intimidating him.

NOTICES ON VICE PRESIDENTS

Mr. P. C. Dutt on this has served notices on both of the Vice-Presidents informing them that as their action was an unauthorised one and further as the resolutions, on the strength of which they had ventured to take this step against his client, Mr. N. N. Sii, were illegal and "ultra-vires," his client was

neither bound nor prepared to carry out such orders and if they, despite all this, would insist on getting their orders obeyed by Mr. Sii and threaten him with prosecution, they shall be held responsible for their actions, which come under the definition of section 508, I.P.C., and also under Section 197 Cr. P.C.

A copy of this notice has also been forwarded to the District Magistrate, Jubbulpore, with remarks that as his client Mr. Sii intends to question the legality of Local Government's order in a Civil Court, the Vice-Presidents should be instructed not to take any action against his client in enforcing Local Government's order.—United Press.

NATHURAM MURDER CASE SEQUEL

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

It is understood that the Bar Council is meeting to-day to consider what disciplinary action it should recommend to the Government against Mr. Aslam, who was a defence counsel in the sensational Nathuram Murder Case and in the course of trial had made some shocking statement in defence of Abdul Quyum who stands sentenced to death.—United Press.

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Anglo-Indian Fiction

Most Writers, Including Kipling And Steel, Display But Surface-Deep Knowledge Of Real Indian Life

India now is "in the news" and the publication by the Oxford University Press of Professor Bhupai Singh's "A Survey of Anglo-Indian Fiction" is opportune writes Mr. Allan Monkhouse in the "Manchester Guardian". The author is Professor of English at Dyal Singh College, Lahore, and though I cannot attach a clear significance to that, he is certainly a critic of knowledge and sensibility. As an Indian he assures us that Anglo-Indians are "nearer to us in fiction than in our contact with them in official life." We can well believe it, and we might have been surprised if with official he had linked social life. It is obvious that the cultivated Indian gentleman has sometimes a difficult part to play and that he does not always receive the help that he might expect from his Anglo-Indian acquaintances.

The survey covers about a century and a half, beginning with the time of Warren Hastings and ending with Mr. Edward Thompson. A surprising feature is the bibliography, which gives a very long list of Anglo-Indian novels, few of which have left any permanent mark. Evidently experiences in India are unanswerable for a considerable section of English fiction; possibly Englishwomen there have sometimes been driven to writing by the leisure inevitable in a society which suffers from an excess of service. It may be, too, that gossip, which is the raw material of many novels, is a principal recreation in India. Of course, these Englishwomen have produced some good novels as well as a large number that are not very good, but it is the quantity rather than the quality that surprises. Here is one lady who has published more than fifty Anglo-Indian novels, another with thirty, and so on. Mr. Singh gives the impression that many novels are built on a formula; and perhaps, as the attitude of Europe to Asia becomes more liberal, the fiction rapidly becomes obsolete. He steers his way through authors and books with remarkable discretion, and he appears to have read an astonishing number of the books or, at least, to have made a skilful inspection of them.

MEADOWS TAYLOR AND KIPLING.

The most conspicuous pre-Kipling figure is Colonel Meadows Taylor, the author of "The Confessions of a Thug" and other books which, perhaps, came nearer to realities than this famous shocker; another notable mark is the "terrible denunciation of Anglo-Indian life in the nineteenth century" by W. D. Arnold, Matthew Arnold's brother. There is, of course, (a good deal about Mr. Kipling, and Mr. Singh's great admiration does not preclude criticism. To the questions: "Did he understand us? Did he regard us as brothers?" the answers are very much qualified. Recognising him as a fine artist, Mr. Singh dwells on the emphasis given to the abnormal and mysterious, while the Anglo-Saxon sense of the phrase, "for the most part make little protest. Some feminine voices, however, are raised in ardent disagreement. The Nazis have cheered these disputant voices—and then have gone ahead blithely circumscribing women's sphere as kinder, keuche und kirche (children, kitchen and church), says Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

In their restricted field the freulein and the frau have laboured with a new enthusiasm. And sports provide an increasing outlet for feminine expression. Limitation to the traditional work of women has restricted them to an intensive application to it. They seek for improved methods of rearing children, preparing food, buying wisely and becoming more congenial companions to their families. Eugenics and child psychology are being investigated studiously. Thoroughly imbued with Nazism, German women for the most part yield gracefully to the demands made upon them. They seem to be happy and promote with vigour the conception that true feminism consists in being "womanly women." They are urged to believe the Nazis, by limiting their sphere, have given women increased opportunities to do what they like.

Women approve Fuehrer-Chancellor Hitler's project of making possible the marriage of 300,000 girls this year through economic inducements, and his plan for subsidies for large families.

The prominent feminine leader, Else Frobenius in a 110-page monograph recently set forth her conception of women's obligation to the Fatherland, the race, culture and the Nazi cause.

She argued that "women are the heart of the people," that "child-bearing and rearing are women's highest calling," that "women must be the soul of the Nazi movement," and that women's duties consist in emphasizing in the home what Hitler emphasizes outside.

Perrin, Mrs. Croker, Mrs. Diver, Mrs. Saki and the rest is immense. Mr. Singh suggests that a good deal of it need not be taken very seriously. Of Mrs. Steel he says that, like Kipling, she cannot understand either educated or rural India, but that both "can understand the devotion and fidelity of the servants and menials who serve them and live within their compounds." This suggests an obvious danger to the fiction written in a foreign country. It is likely to give undue importance to the relations of servitude; a visitor to explanation might not get very far in studying butlers or housemaids. But Anglo-Indian fiction is not without its penetrating studies. Mr. Singh concentrates on two modern novelists, Mr. E. M. Forster and Mr. Edward Thompson, who have both knowledge and sympathy, though Mr. Thompson's "A Farewell to India" is "marked by a deep note of sadness." It is said of Mr. Forster's work that "it aims at no solution, and offers no explanation," and we can hardly demand them. Both novelists are credited with particular knowledge of the Moslem mind.

The thoroughness and moderation of Mr. Singh's work inspire respect. It might conceivably be thought that the subject hardly requires such detailed examination, but these novels are "valuable as showing how India has affected our rulers." Their prejudices and absurdities are taken calmly, their values are measured. Mr. Singh thinks that novelists generally have not done justice to the finer type of Englishman in India, and again Mr. Thompson is quoted as one who has appreciated them. The book, as a whole, offers valuable material for the study of Anglo-Indian conditions; the subjects include Eurasian life with its consequent problems, missionary life, nationalism, education, sedition, anarchy—the sections might be continued almost indefinitely. Indian history is not forgotten, and there is particular mention, in the chapter upon it, of Miss Tennyson Jesse's "The Lacquer Lady." One returns to Mr. Singh's moderation and good temper: "It is impossible," he says, "to quarrel with writers of fiction. Anglo-Indian writers have a right to make fun of us. If it pleases them to do so. And no harm is done, provided it is understood that Anglo-Indian art is not always a faithful copy of life. Possibly there is a touch of irony in this.

GERMAN WOMEN TO KEEP TO KITCHEN AND NURSERY

The Nazis believe it is a man's world. And German women, never ardent feminists in the Anglo-Saxon sense of the phrase, for the most part make little protest. Some feminine voices, however, are raised in ardent disagreement. The Nazis have cheered these disputant voices—and then have gone ahead blithely circumscribing women's sphere as kinder, keuche und kirche (children, kitchen and church), says Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

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"Grand-Mother Of Russian Revolution"

Catherine Breshkovsky Passes Away In Czechoslovakian Village At Age Of 94

Catherine Breshkovsky, known as the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," was ninety-four years old when she died recently in a quiet Czechoslovakian village. Out of these ninety-four years seventy-three were spent in revolutionary struggle for the freedom of the Russian people and of mankind at large, (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian.") To tell her life in full would be to write the history of the Russian Revolution, for her service to the cause began with the earliest stirrings of the organised revolutionary movement in Russia and passed through all its phases—ever alert, ever active in the front line.

The daughter of a Tchernigov nobleman and landowner, she was born in 1840. As a young girl her public activity began in the Zemstvo organisation, from which great political and constitutional advances were hoped for, and here she experienced her first disillusionment in the success of slow constitutional methods. The Zemstvo of her native town was raided by the Government and many of its workers imprisoned for their liberal views. Disappointed, Mme. Breshkovsky went abroad to Switzerland. But she soon returned to Russia, as many young Russians did at that time, inspired by the idea that the right place for the educated person was to be amongst the masses and help to enlighten them politically. She came to Kiev about 1874 and became a member of the "Kiev Commune," a circle of university undergraduates and radicals. She displayed such remarkable organising abilities that soon she became the central figure of the revolutionary movement in Kiev as well as in many other provincial towns. Psychologically, this was the most fascinating period of the revolutionary movement. Young people, mostly of good families, renouncing all their privileges of rank and position and prospects of career, left their homes and friends and sacrificed everything for their idea of serving the people.

In 1876 the Government frightened by the activity of those "who went into the people," arrested over 3,000 men and women, and in 1877 193 were tried by the crowds filled the station, all

High Court in Petersburg. One of them was Mme. Breshkovsky, who was sentenced to hard labour and exiled to the notorious Kara Mines in Siberia. Having done her time at Kara, she was banished to Barguzin, a Transbalkal convict settlement, one of the most dreary places of Siberia. In the company of criminal convicts she had to march on foot—the 500-mile route to her destination. Twice she attempted to escape without success. For these repeated attempts she received forty strokes of the birch and a new term of four years' penal servitude. In 1885 she was exiled to a desert a remote corner of Asia, where she stayed impossible to escape," as she explained. It was only in 1896 that she once again appeared in European Russia, in time to take part in the creation of the new Social Revolutionary party. In 1905, when the first Russian Revolution broke out, Mme. Breshkovsky became already the venerated symbol of the struggle, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution."

In 1907 she reappeared illegally in Russia. She was arrested and again imprisoned. In 1910 she was exiled to Lena in Eastern Siberia. In 1913 she once more attempted escape—she was then 60,—was caught put into prison for eighteen months, and banished for a fourth time. A campaign of protest was started by sympathetic people in the United States which induced the Russian Government to take a more lenient attitude. It is said that Stolypin was conscious-stricken with the sentence and wanted to mitigate it on condition that Mme. Breshkovsky should personally ask for a reconsideration. She proudly ignored the overture. She was finally liberated from Siberia and triumphant brought back to Petrograd by order of the Revolutionary Government in 1917—Kerensky's first act as Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government.

UNDER KERENSKY
It was a march of triumph. On every station of the long route from Siberia to Petrograd she was cheered with boundless enthusiasm. At the city of Ufa an eye-witness records that, all

Socialist parties were present with flying banners and orchestras; "Grannie" was ushered into the station's big waiting room, where they put her into a chair placed upon an elevated rostrum. Her head was adorned with the traditional white hood of a grandmother. Delegates of every party spoke in her honour. And after each address she drew the speaker towards herself and kissed him.

Reaching Petrograd, she gave solid support to Kerensky. She began an embittered fight within the Social Revolutionary party for its "internationalism." Against the glowing background of the war her patriotism crystallised itself and brought her nearer to those quarters of political Russia against whom she had waged an heroic fight during half a century. At the same time she remained faithful to the revolutionary programme of land socialisation. Some weeks before the October Revolution she spoke in the "Pre-Parliament" created by Kerensky. There the great landowners, industrialists, and generals also sat. As the oldest of all, Mme. Breshkovsky opened the session with a speech in sympathy to the "bourgeois" deputies. But suddenly she turned to them and, threatening with her finger like a mother, she declared in good-humoured tone: "But know, the socialisation of the land will come, and without any compensation!"

When Bolshevism became victorious she emigrated and tried to rally the European and American States to the fight against the victors. But she was not successful, and in the last years of her life she was doomed to what was the hardest penalty for her—to inactivity. But up to the last weeks before her departure she continued to write articles and letters full of ardent faith, as was the whole of her life.

The name "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" is not just a sentimental tribute to an old revolutionary. The Russian Revolution produced many other devoted men and women, many perhaps more gifted. But certainly there was none of nobler character or more fiery enthusiasm than Mme. Breshkovsky. She was the grandmother of the Revolution not only because she served the Revolution for more than two generations but because for the last thirty years the new generation of revolutionaries, inspired by her faith and energy, have virtually been her spiritual grandchildren.

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OUR TOKYO LETTER

Japan's Quest For World Market

Osaka Industrialists Send Out Salesmen With Samples!

(By CHAMANLAL.)

TOKYO: (By Mail). There is an interesting article in the "China Weekly Review" by Mr. Paul Wang, in which he says that, whereas seven years ago, Confucius was denounced by the Kuomintang as a sage, whose philosophy had monarchism as its corner-stone, and was, therefore, incompatible with republicanism, to-day, the Nanking Government has ordered his birthday to be observed as a national holiday, has sent special envoys to pay respect at the temple at Chufu, and is thinking of making a special appropriation for the re-erecting of the temple. Mr. Wang says that outward observance without the inward spirit is merely a form of idolatry, and can never rehabilitate China.

A British paper, which is opposed to any progress in any Asiatic country in China, commenting on the above says:—

"If a philosophy whose corner-stone is monarchism is being encouraged, we may look in due time for the cornerstone itself. There have been rumours. Besides, everything must be done to save the land from Communism!"

JAPAN'S MISSION IN AFRICA. Where the missionaries of the West left off, the enterprising merchants of Osaka have taken up the task of putting "Mother Hubbards" on the naked and semi-naked women of the semi-civilized countries of the world, although for an entirely different reason.

Their goods, barred from one country after another, the textile merchants of Japan have been frantically seeking new markets. To South Africa, Central America, Sumatra and wherever else there are people, who still go about unclothed, the industrialists of Osaka have sent out salesmen with samples. Braving the dreaded malaria these salesmen have penetrated far into Africa and Central America carrying textiles and quinine with them, the latter to be used when they fall victims to malaria, which reports indicate, the majority do.

WHITES WELCOME JAPS.

There is a tremendous demand for rubber canvas shoes, especially in Africa, and these cheap Japanese goods are welcome, not only by the naked natives, but by the white administrators as well. Shoes have done wonders, it is said, in checking the spread of "foot-and-mouth" and other contagious diseases. Because of their almost unbelievable cheapness they are being worn to-day by natives to whom such shoes were regarded until recently as being far beyond their financial capacity, and who, as a consequence, went about barefoot. The demand for shoes, in turn, has opened up a wide market for socks.

TOWARDS HOLLYWOOD!

Another big seller among Japanese exports to these districts is the bicycle, which is offered at the ridiculous price of Dols. 2. This has caused bicycle exports to one locality alone, in East Africa, to increase from 278 in 1932 to 1,933 last year. To-day the East Africans are all going Hollywood! While in the matter of rubber shoes, Japanese exports compete with those from the United States this is not so in the matter of cotton textiles. The more cotton fabrics Japan sells, the more raw cotton she must purchase from America. Japan last year sent tremendous quantities of unbleached cotton piecegoods to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. These were mostly sold to natives, to whom clothing was something foreign.

STILL CHEAPER TEXTILES.

Still cheaper textiles are to be produced by cheap Korean labour. Now that Manchoukuo and North China have improved as markets for Japanese cotton goods, the advisability of establishing mills in Korea is being discussed by Japanese spinners with greater enthusiasm.

Prior to the birth of Manchoukuo, there was only one company called the Chosen Boshoku Kaisha (Korea Spinning and Weaving Company), and the greater portion of the demand there was met by yarn shipped from Japan. In December, 1932, the Toyo Spinning Company, one of the Big

Three, bought a site in Jinsen and built a mill with 31,000 spindles and 1,300 looms. This mill commenced operations in March this year. Since April, the Kane-gafuchis Spinning Company has been busy building a 50,000 spindles mill in Koshu, and it is expected that construction will be completed soon. The Chosen Boshoku Kaisha at present owns 39,000 spindles and 1,100 looms. In addition to a 5,700 spindles extension, the company is now pushing a scheme to have its own dyeing works, rayon weaving mill and spinning factory.

The advantage of building mills in Korea is, in the first place, to save a five per cent. revenue duty imposed on cotton cloth shipping from Japan. Korean labour is quite efficient, and wages are nearly half the rates paid in Japan. With no Factory Law enforced in Korea a 24-hour operation can be done. Nor is there any restriction as to production, as the influence of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association does not extend to Korea, as far as its arrangement for production curtailment is concerned.

"TOO CHEAP TO LAST."

"Too cheap to last" is the verdict passed on Japanese cotton and artificial silk goods by most Arabs in the White Nile Province, Egypt, according to a report made by Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner in Egypt, formerly Minister to China. He states: "Imports of Japanese cotton and artificial silk goods continued to increase, but it is noteworthy that the Governor of the White Nile Province reports that, after trial, most of the Arabs decided that the Japanese material was too cheap to last."

LESSON FOR INDIA GOVT. Let the Indian Government take a lesson from what a poor country like China is doing to educate her young men in foreign countries.

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education, the number of Chinese students who went abroad to pursue higher studies in foreign countries during the 22nd academic year (July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934) totalled 621, of whom 544 were male and 77 female. 101 are on Government scholarships and 620 are private students. There were 219 students for Japan, 188 for America, 75 for England, 68 for Germany; 45 for France, 14 for Belgium and 14 others for Italy, Denmark and Switzerland. While three failed to report to the Ministry the courses they were taking up, it is learnt that 151 specialized in law; 130 in engineering; 33 in medicine; 78 in literature; 55 in science; 45 in education; 40 in agriculture and 27 in commerce.

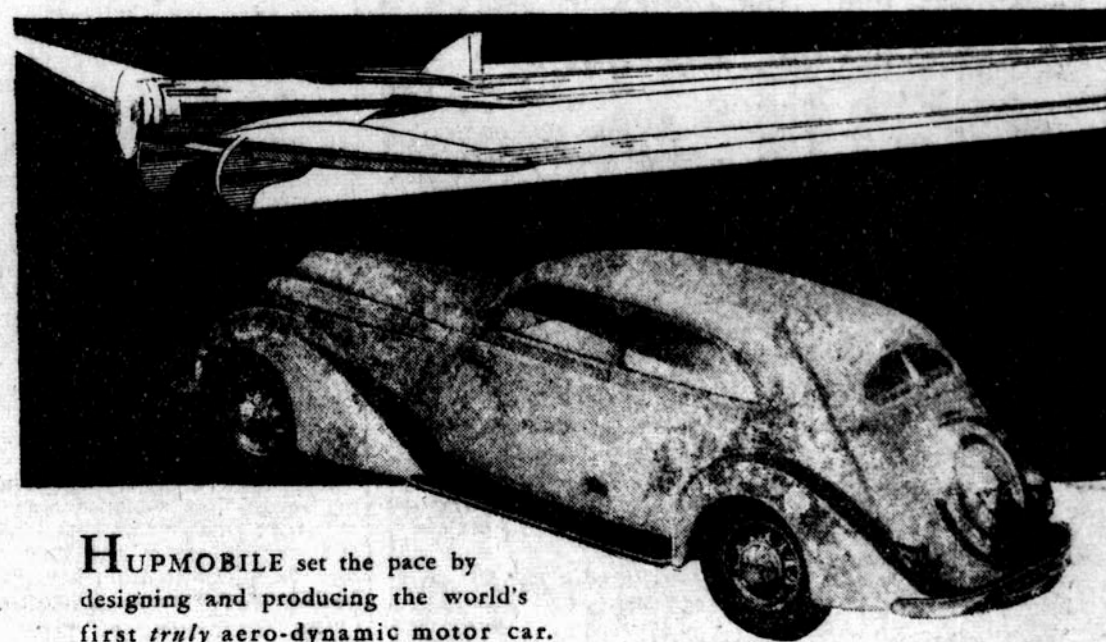
PAYMENT IN STERLING.

The indefatigable energy of the Japanese salesman is taking him into every market in the world, these invasions being in many cases the direct result of the restrictions imposed in the markets, where a footing had already been established; so that, to a certain extent, the quotas and embargoes have acted like a great publicity campaign. The British Overseas Trade Department reports concerning Yugoslavia, for instance: "Although it is too early to judge whether Japanese goods are likely to obtain a firm footing in Yugoslavia, they have already made their presence felt. Very low offers are now being received for various cotton materials of poorer quality, silks, flannels and velveteen, and the market is already well supplied with cheap porcelain. A practice is made by Japanese houses of sending sample consignments, not only to wholesale dealers, but to retailers also, and this has caused some confusion on the market. In the case of all Japanese goods, payment in sterling is demanded against documents."

TRADE DELEGATION TO SIAM. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association is to send a mission to Siam with a view to studying the position of cotton cloth consumption there, and the advisability of planting raw cotton on a large scale. The time of departure is still undecided, but the choice of personnel is already progressing. Since the mission will be accom-

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panied by officials of the Foreign Office and experts in cotton-growing, it is more than a mere trade commission. Importance is being attached to its ultimate effect of trade between the two countries.

CHINA'S DREADFUL PLANES.

A batch of 22 ultra-modern monoplanes with a greater range of action than all other American machines, has been sold by a Californian company to China. These aeroplanes are capable of carrying 450 kgs. of bombs and machine-guns, and sufficient fuel to cover 2,000 miles.

After futile efforts to sell the new type of aeroplanes to the United States' Government, the company sought to market them abroad.

JAVA: BANKRUPT?

That a volcano is about to erupt in financial circles of Java is the view of a Japanese correspondent by the Dutch East Indies Government.

In a Press interview, he said that all banks are on the verge of bankruptcy. If the truth about their position was disclosed, there would soon be runs on all banks, and the economic organism of that country will be destroyed in a twinkling.

NIGHT COURTS IN JAPAN.

Establishment of assizes, night trials, and branch courts wherever conditions warrant such, is among the principal items in the proposed reform of the judicial system, which will be referred to the attention of the special reform commission to be created within the Justice Office next April.

CHINA OPIUM SCANDALS.

As usual, in North China, opium scandals, there is a good deal of mutual recrimination between Japanese and Chinese Governments regarding the reports of wholesale smuggling of Jehol opium over the Wall. The army authorities are reported to be very much annoyed at the reports that opium goes through as "military stores." It is, however, a very wide-spread belief in China that the refusal of the army and navy to allow their stores to be inspected by the Customs covers a great deal of smuggling of duty-free goods. In Shanghai the belief takes such

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extravagant forms as asseverations that the stocks of Japanese department stores come through in this privileged manner. It is not to be supposed that the army would condescend to conspire with commercial people, but if it claims special privileges fair tales are sure to be invented."

JAPANESE IN PERU.

While Indians are ill-treated in all colonies and foreign countries Japanese are being welcomed everywhere. The reason is not far to seek.

"Japanese immigrants are welcome in Peru and probably always will be," Lieutenant-Colonel Eudoro Aguilar Oliva of the medical corps of the Peruvian Army told a representative after he had arrived in Tokyo to attend the 15th international conference of the Red Cross next month as an official delegate and as a correspondent for the Lima newspaper "El Comercio."

"There are, at least, 20,000 Japanese in Peru now, mostly engaged in agriculture, and all highly valued for the part they play in the country's economic scheme," the visitor said. "It is not likely that Peru will ever follow the Brazilian precedent of limiting the number of Japanese immigrants."

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

FAMILY INHERITANCE IN GERMANY

The German Cabinet has approved new tax laws, of which the main point is explained by the Secretary of the Treasury, Herr Reinhardt as—

Bigger exemptions from death duties for children and grandchildren.

Higher taxes on bachelors and childless folk. A steeper scale of relief for fathers of families. A reduced turnover tax for manufacturers and wholesalers. The amount of inheritance exempt from tax had previously been fixed at 20,000 marks (£1,000), but now it will be 10,000 marks (£500) for each member of the family except children, who will be allowed 30,000 marks (£1,500) free of tax, and grandchildren, who will be allowed 10,000.

Herr Reinhardt said the revenue estimated for the current year was 10,000,000,000 marks (£500,000,000), but that for the first six months receipts had exceeded the estimate by 400,000,000 marks (£20,000,000).

He wound up with a warning to tax defaulters. He said that those who did not pay their income tax due in January would have their names published by the Government, for men who did not fulfil their just dues showed a lack of loyalty to the State.

Macaulay Descants On "Dangers" Of Democracy

Victorian Political Philosopher Prophesied Purely Democratic Institutions "Must Sooner Or Later Destroy Liberty Or Civilization Or Both"

The "Montreal Gazette" publishes the following copy of a letter, dated London, May 23, 1887, addressed by Lord Macaulay to the Hon. H. E. Randall of New York:

Dear Sir,—You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain I never wrote a line and I never in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings, a place where it is the fashion to court the populace, uttered a word indicating the opinion that the supreme authority in a state ought to be entrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society. I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic, must sooner or later destroy liberty or civilization or both.

In Europe where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened lately in France is an example. In 1848 a pure democracy was established there. During a short time there was a strong reason to expect a general spoliation, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum of places, a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness. Such a system would in twenty years have made France as the France of Carolingians.

Happily the danger was averted, and now there is a despotism, a silent tribune, an enslaved press, liberty is gone, but civilization has been saved. I have not the smallest doubt that if we had a purely democratic government here, the effect would be the same. Either the poor would plunder the rich, and civilization would perish, or order and property would be saved by a strong military government and liberty would perish.

You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain though it is deferred by a physical cause. So long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your labouring population will be far more at ease than the labouring population of the old world, and while it is the case, the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity, but the time will come when New England will be thickly peopled as old England. Wages will be low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchester and Birmingham. Hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will fairly be brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the labourer mutinous and discontented and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million, while another cannot get a full meal. In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here, and sometimes a little riot-

ing, but it matters little, for here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed but select, of an educated class, of a class, which is, and which knows itself to be deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly the malcontents are firmly yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of natural prosperity soon begin to flow again, work is plentiful, wages rise, and all is tranquillity and cheerfulness.

I have seen England two or three times pass through such critical seasons as I have described. Through such seasons the United States will have to pass in the course of the next century if not of this. How will you pass through them? I heartily wish you a good deliverance, but my reason and my wishes are at war, and I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority, for with you the majority is the government, and has the rich who are always a minority, at its mercy. The day will come when in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose the legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, a strict observation of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about tyranny and capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest people are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for bread?

I seriously apprehend that you will in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning, that you will act like people in a year of scarcity, devour all the seed corn and thus make the next year not of scarcity but of absolute distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stay you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by Barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth, with this difference that the Huns and Vandals that ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own mistakes.

Thinking thus, of course, I cannot reckon Jefferson among the benefactors of mankind.

UTILITY

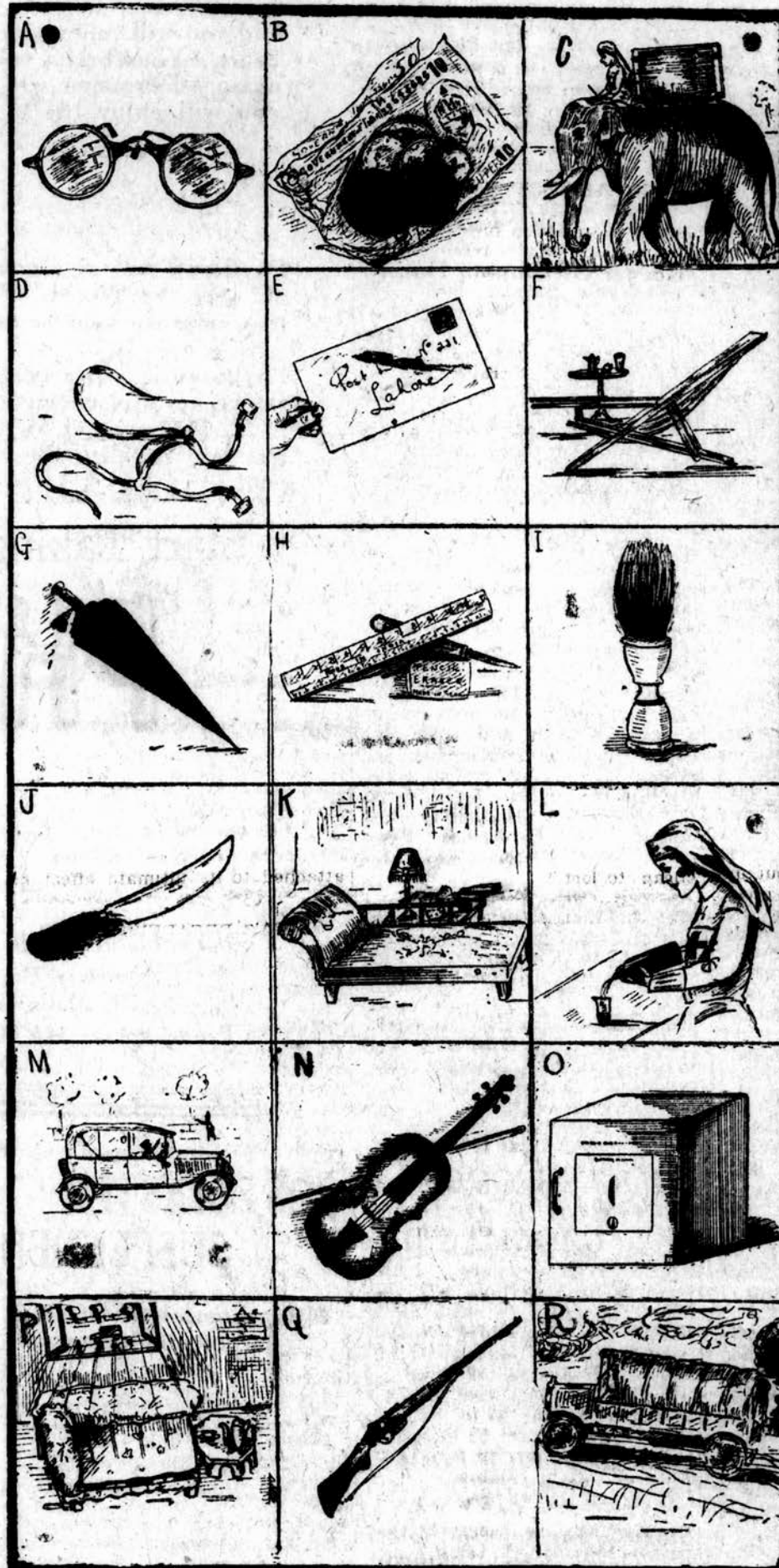
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1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of Rs. 5 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

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B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

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3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

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The Revolt In Spain

"ITS FAILURE IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN REACTIONARY DICTATORSHIP"

In spite of its speedy collapse, the Spanish revolution cannot be dismissed as one more foolhardy uprising, doomed to failure from the very first. It was, on the contrary, a deliberately planned and perhaps unavoidable civil war—the real revolution to which the overthrow of the monarchy in April, 1931, was simply the bloodless prelude. Its failure is likely to result in a return, not to monarchy, but to a dictatorship of the blackest reactionary character, says a correspondent in the "New Statesman and the Nation".

Actually the insurrection was the culmination of two distinct movements. It represented, on the one hand, the explosion of a nationalist spirit which has been seething for centuries in Catalonia, and to a lesser degree in other provinces. At the same time it was the last desperate resistance of all the Left-wing forces in Spain to what they regard as the swift approach of a Catholic Fascist regime. Rather than wait passively for the same fate that overtook the labour movements of Germany and Austria, they chose to strike first. And there are excellent reasons for believing that their blow, despite its ineffectiveness, could not have been better timed.

The motives behind the revolt may be quickly summarised. Catalonia's grievance, for example, is notorious. The Catalan people are a separate race, speaking a language and steeped in a culture foreign to the rest of Spain. Alert and energetic, they have built Barcelona into the chief industrial centre of the peninsula. Although they pay nearly a third of the nation's entire tax bill, they have been governed since the fifteenth century by a strongly centralised Madrid Government, which has paid scant attention to their needs. Time and again their demands for independence have been answered with ruthless repression. Consequently, even when the 1931 constitution granted Catalonia a large degree of autonomy the clamour for complete separation was not quieted. Like the Irish, they refuse to be content with the substance of freedom; they insist on nothing less than absolute self-government, unlimited in theory and fact. This spirit, during the last year, has led to open defiance of the decrees of the supreme court of the Spanish Republic, and the Catalan authorities have threatened to revolt if the decrees were implemented by force.

Apart from the Catalan problem, two other issues have precipitated the revolution. The Republican Government which succeeded the monarchy eighteen months ago laid down a programme for redistributing the vast estates owned by the Crown, the grandes and the religious orders, and for dis-establishing the Church, expelling the Jesuits and setting up a secular educational system. To these two principles—agrarian reform and the rescue of Spain from the paralysing grip of the Catholic Church—every conscientious progressive is irrevocably committed, whatever his other opinions may be. They were the underlying purposes of the 1931 upheaval, and unless they could be translated into reality the shift from monarchy to republic was largely meaningless. The three Left-wing parties of Spain, at loggerheads over everything else, were agreed on these minimum aims: and the twin hatred of landlord and priest was the driving force behind all their rank and file.

DUAL PROGRAMME.
This dual programme had been barely enunciated when Azana's Left Republican coalition was driven from power late in 1933 by a hurriedly rallied coalition of monarchists, landowners, and the Catholic faithful. The reactionary elements had grouped themselves around Don Alexandre Lerroux's so-called Radical party and the Catholic Popular Action headed by Senor Gil Robles. Lerroux is a hesitant Liberal, anxious to maintain a bourgeois republic which shall not seriously disturb vested interests. Robles, a one-time professor and journalist, is a Conservative to the bone, wedded to the doctrine of monarchy, feudal agriculture, and Catholic piety. Not a man of great personal force, Robles is significant as the mouth-piece of the prelates and extreme Rightists. These two politicians, united in the first Lerroux Ministry, at once began a quiet sabotage of the whole Republican policy. They halted partition of the great estates and began to make friendly gestures toward the Vatican. Left-wing protests were answered by a cynical reorganisation of the Government, which put Senor Sampedro, a singularly ludicrous puppet, into the premiership. There he sat, an unhappy tool of Lerroux and Robles, until a few days ago.

Ever since the Conservative coalition took office the Left groups had been preparing for open warfare. They believed that they could never win a parliamentary election, against the Radical-Catholic machine; and yet they believed passionately that the very principles of the Republic, moreover, they watched with terror the rapid growth of the Falangist Esplanade, a Fascist organisation under Primo de Rivera the younger, son of the former dictator.

This fear was barely sufficient to drive the rival Red parties into a semblance of co-operation, and even so their united front was temporary and insecure. The Syndicalist party, most powerful of the three, was dedicated to workers' management of industry with a minimum of Government interference. The Socialists, slightly weaker with about a million active members, agitated for gradual State assumption of all productive functions, parcelling out of land among the peasants, and a parliamentary State split into partially autonomous provinces. The Communists, whose refusal to participate in elections kept their real strength hidden, clung to the traditional Moscow programme, including a strong central dictatorship and collective agriculture. The three groups hated each other almost as much as they hated monarchy. If they had succeeded in carrying through a joint revolution, they would have been certain to cut each other's throats over the formation of a new Government. For months all of them had been arming separately, partly with munitions smuggled from France and Portugal, partly according to reliable reports—rifles obtained from sympathisers in the Government's own forces.

When, on October 1st, Lerroux and Robles reorganised their coalition Government along still more reactionary lines, incorporating three Catholic Action representatives in the Ministry, the Left leaders decided that they must strike immediately or not at all. The time was particularly favourable, because a large section of the Spanish army was tied up in manoeuvres in the north-western mountain ranges of Leon. The insurrectionary leaders argued along these lines:

"If we wait another month or two, the Government will take drastic measures to disarm us completely, and the Fascist strength will be too swollen for us to defeat. We can hope for some support from the Assault Guard, organised by Senor Azana as a thoroughly Republican corps; in fact, its announced purpose is to counterbalance the old conservative Civil Guard, which Spain inherited from the monarchy. Catalonia, both Separatist and predominately Red, will be a pillar of strength. And if we can maintain our revolution for a week or more, the conscript army may come over."

The rebels, therefore, flung together a makeshift but fairly promising plan of attack. Instead of awaiting the meeting of the Cortes under the new Ministry, Senor Azana—who calls himself a Left Republican, but acts and talks like a Socialist—hurried to Barcelona. In conjunction with Don Lluís Companys, president of the Catalonian provincial Government, and Miguel Badia, a powerful Separatist leader, he proclaimed a new federation of Spanish Republics. This confederation apparently was intended to include all the provinces along the north and east borders of the peninsula, where national feeling always has run strong. Its cores, however, were in Catalonia and Asturias. The Asturian miners were the best organised Red force in Spain; they alone had succeeded in making the united front an effective reality. They were well supplied with dynamite from the dynamite factories at Oviedo would give them a store of arms. Finally, their mountains provided a natural fortress. Thus, if the Barcelona uprising were put down by the strong Government garrison always stationed there, the Asturias could be trusted to carry on the battle.

Meanwhile, Madrid would be isolated in the centre of its barren plateau. A general strike and sniping along the highways would paralyse troop movements toward the revolting provinces. As a matter of fact, the Madrid general strike had been deliberately rehearsed a month earlier, when Socialist leaders had stopped all work for one day—ostensibly to protest against a meeting of reactionary landowners, actually to test their own strength.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.
It is unthinkable that the insurrectionaries hoped to overthrow the Madrid Government immediately. The desperate attacks of the workers there and in the surrounding cities had only one object—to keep the army occupied until the provincial Government had established themselves. This heroic and hopeless guerrilla warfare was entrusted to the leadership of Senor Largo Caballero, the

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head of the Socialist party and a man of tremendous personal ability. His labourers' militia was assisted, it seems, by many of the Madrid Communists and Syndicalists, although in other sections of the country the Syndicalists gave only half-hearted support to the movement. In Barcelona, particularly, the Socialists and Separatists had to carry on their fight alone.

The revolution failed primarily because the bulk of the army and the Assault Guard refused to turn against the Government. If it had succeeded, Spain would have been split into at least five independent States, some of them loosely linked in the Revolutionary federation. Madrid, even if it had been forced to recognise the independence of the provincial States, would have remained conservative and hostile. The Asturias

alone might have set up a definitely Socialist or Communist Government. Catalonia probably would have tried to organise a Left Republican or mildly Socialist regime under Azana and Companys. Andalusia and the Basque provinces, which gave little help to the revolt, would certainly have remained conservatively republican. In every case the formation of new Governments would have been greatly complicated by internecine strife among the Left parties.

The suppression of the revolution means, of course, the end of all Socialist and even Liberal movements in Spain for years to come. The ideals of agrarian reform and freedom from Church dominance are, for the time being, hopelessly lost. The only important question in Spain to-day is to what depths of reaction Robles and his followers will descend.

The Royal Astrologer.

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and more clients have had our remarkable fortune telling. For a full list of names of generations in Astrology, Modality and Certificates from Maharajahs and Zamindars. Annual life reading, weekly details Rs. 2. Aroodam, for a questions Re: 1. State birth details or writing time. Pandit N. AMINTANANDA, 2-23, North Mada St., Mysapore, MADRAS.



London Stock Exchange

STEADY TONE PREVAILS: SMALL CHANGE IN COTTON PRICES

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 8. Steady tone prevailed generally in the Stock Exchange but business was restricted mainly due to the settlement of fortnightly account.

The only real feature has been the advance of four-shillings in Tate and Lyle's sugar refinery shares to 10 1/3 on an increase in the annual dividend from 17-1/2 to 22-1/2 per cent.

In the Commodities Market the cotton prices showed small change.

The Action of Exchange Equalisation Fund in supporting the Franc, prevented any panic and also flight of capital from the Continent to London on the resignation of the French Cabinet.

The Wall Street Market opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1928	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1929	108 3/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
6 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1927	108 3/4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M 1935 opening	210 1/2
highest 211; lowest 210 1/2; closing 211	
Omra D/J opening	184 1/4
highest 184 1/2; lowest 184 1/4; closing 184 1/2	
Bengal D/J opening	134 1/4
highest 134 1/2; lowest 134 1/4; closing 134 1/2	
Tejmandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-33) Rs. 17 1/2	
Tejmandi for Broach Settlement (21-23) Rs. 5	

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 8.	11.80-07
November	11.85-04
December	11.85-04
February	11.85-04

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935
VAIDA
BOMBAY, Nov. 9
(The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.)

9 a.m.	6 2/3
12 noon	6 2/3
3 p.m.	6 2/3
5-30 p.m.	6 2/3

The preliminary work in regard to the starting of the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Dhod-balapur, Bangalore District are almost complete and the formal opening of the centre will, come off early next month.

A telegraphic message received at the Lucknow Exhibition Office from Mahatma Gandhi states that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is going to Lucknow for the first time to open the Swadeshi Exhibition on December 1.

HERE IT IS—THE BIG PARADE OF RADIO SET TO LAUGH AND MUSIC By Warner Bros.

"20 MILLION SWEETHEARTS"

Something brand new in Warner Bros. musicals—reeling with rhythm—jammed with laughs—bringing you face to face with headline personalities behind the big broadcasts!

With All These Notable Stars—
DICK POWELL
GINGER ROGERS
THE 4 MILLS BROTHERS
TED FLORITO
And His Famous Band
PAT O'BRIEN
3 RADIO ROGUES
THE 3 DEBUTANTES
And a host of other celebrated Idols of Screen and air

"20 MILLION SWEETHEARTS"

The joy-packed story of a radio Romeo who broke hearts with a song!...And what songs he has to sing—

"I'll String Along With You"
THE MOST POPULAR NUMBER OF 1934

"Out For No Good"
"What Are Your Intentions."
"Fair And Warmer."

REMEMBER THE PLACE
THE CARLTON
(LAMINGTON ROAD).
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORN. SHOW AT 10 A.M.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

B. C. RATE.—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32

Nov-Feb.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 March-June

Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16

Nov-Jan.

Banks Buying D D 1/16 3/32

Nov-Jan.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8

Nov-March.

NEW YORK B C RATE.—

T T 269

Banks Selling T T 267

Banks Buying T T 264 3/4

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 569

Banks Buying D D 579

AMSTERDAM.—

Banks Selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 54 7/8

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 78

Banks Buying T T 77 1/2

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 111 1/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 91

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 157

BERLIN.—

Banks Selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 5.00 1/4 8th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 8th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/16 9th inst.

Java/London 7.37 8th inst.

London/Paris 76.03 8th inst.

London/Belgium 21.44 8th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.36 1/2 8th inst.

London/Italy 58.56 8th inst.

London/Berlin 12.44 1/2 3th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 8th inst.

London/New York 5.00 1/2 8th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.40 1/2 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Quiet, Steady.

Gold £6-9-2 8th inst.

Silver London Ready 23 9/16

8th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 11/16

8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 53 1/4

8th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 1/2

per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 11/16

per cent 8th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent 3 Mos

1/1/4 per cent 6 Mos 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

4TH WEEK 4TH

GRAND RECEPTION

Given by the Public

PRAKASH PICTURES

Take this opportunity to thank the Public to make their

SACRED SCANDAL

(Sansar Leela)

A Unique Success First Social Hit in GUJRATI

Families Must Visit

ROXY

New Queen's Rd.

Time:—5-15, 8 & 10-30

Matinee 2-30

TO-NIGHT

From 8 to 12 p. m.

"THE MAN OF SORROWS"

The Greatest Stage Performance in Bombay.

at St. XAVIER'S GROUNDS. (Dhobi Talao)

Nearly 500 performers taking part.

The first show of its kind in this City.

Admission: Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

—Dadar B. E.—

Presents:

THE GREAT JUNGLE THRILLER FOR BOMBAY SUBURBITEES—

TARZAN AND HIS MATE



Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan and His Mate"

The picture which took all the Bombay by storm. Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. and on holidays.

The Last Chance to See & Hear

SITA KALYANAM

PRABHAT'S 1ST TAMIL SUPER TO-MORROW: SUN., the 11th Nov.

—at 9 and 11-15 a.m. (Morning Shows only)

SPECIALLY FOR OUR MADRAS PATRONS !!

A BOOK OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST

RIVAL REAL PEARLS

A scientific study in the production of the Two Rival Real Pearls Natural & Cultured: a reliable guide and highly spoken of by Bombay Press. Price Rs. 2. Author: Banwari L. Mehta, B.A. Specialist and Dealer in Cultured Pearls and Diamonds. Zaveri Bazaar, Bombay 2.

THE BIG ELECTION WEEK

is Now in Full Swing! But the Question is Who Will Win?

OF COURSE:—PRABHAT'S STUPENDOUS, MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

AMRIT MANTHAN DAKU MANSUR

NOTE—Amrit Manthan and Daku Mansur are the two important Candidates for election to the "ASSEMBLY" of Indian Talkies. Please remember that EVERY VOTER IS VOTING for the above two candidates only and so they are sure to win!

PRABHAT'S SUPER JEWEL NEW THEATRES' THRILLER

AMRIT MANTHAN

Featuring:—SHANTA, APTE, NALINI, TURKHAD, Prof. SURESH BABU, CHANDRA MOHAN. Running For

The 5th Week Also showing Prabhat's 1st Indian Cartoon—

'JAMBUKAKA' KRISHNA

TALKIES (New Charni Road)

Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.

On Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays Extra Matinee at 3 p.m.

Direction:—WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD.

DAKU MANSUR

Featuring:—

UMA SHASHI (Of Chandidas Fame)

SAIGAL, SANYAL, PRITHVI RAJ

NOW CONTINUED FOR 2nd Week

MINERVA

TALKIES (Lamington Road)

Daily 3 shows: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.

Extra Matinee at 3 p.m. On Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Direction:—WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD.

GREAT TRIUMPHAL SECOND WEEK

of the Fox Follies Gorgeous Wonder Picture

STAND UP AND CHEER

With the Lovely Baby Star SHIRLEY TEMPLE and Warner Baxter

To-day and To-morrow: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON

Comm. 2nd

Glorious Week

RANJIT'S

Nadira

Starring:

MADHURI E. Billimoria

Now running at

WEST END TALKIES

THE PALACE

NEAR BYCULLA RLY. STATION

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK METRO'S SENSATIONAL NEW MUSICAL ROMANCE



DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUN. MORN. 10-30 A.M.
EXTRA SHOW

THE SCREEN'S GREATEST MUSICAL TRIUMPH...WITH PICK OF 10,000 DANCING BEAUTIES & A DOZEN HIT SONGS THE GREAT MERRY-GO-ROUND BALLET

THE EDWARD

KALBADEVI RD. DHOBI TALAO

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. SUN. MORNING AT 10 A.M.

RICHARD TALMADGE

IN

PIRATE TREASURE

LAST INSTALMENT 13-24 PARTS ONLY FOR 4 DAYS

From WED. 14th Nov.

SPECIAL REVIVAL AT THE REQUEST OF OUR WORTHY INDIAN PATRONS

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY

CHANDIDAS CHANDIDAS

NEW THEATRES RECORD-BREAKING HINDI PICTURE

THERE WILL BE 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW BY REQUEST FOR

LADIES ONLY

ON FRIDAY, 16th Nov.

MORNING AT 10-30 A.M.

CHANDIDAS

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Masterful modern Talkie Version of ever popular and widely-read Novel by—

ALEXANDRE DUMAS THE THREE MUSKETEERS

The Wildest Thrills pale before this Most Terrifying Spectacle of Ferocious Warfare!

ONE FOR ALL! AND ALL FOR ONE!

Athos, Porthos & Aramis live again in the same old glory on the Talkie Screen.

Daily concession to students for Ans. 9 and upwards in all shows.

From TO-DAY 10th 1934

PARAMOUNT FILM Co.

Sets a New Hall Mark of Screen Entertainment In Presenting

Subhash Movietone

Maiden Production

Hoor-e-Baghdad

A Story of thousand thrills, Sensational Adventures, Smashing Dialogue and Sweet Music.

Starring Miss SWAROOPRANI (Nightingale)

Master BACHA and SUPERBLY

Supported by VIMALA JANA and others

Hurry up at once to—

Imperial Talkies

Lamington Road

TIME—5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M. Saturday Sunday & Holiday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

SECOND WEEK

SECOND WEEK

IMPERIAL'S STUPENDOUS SENSATION

SULOCHANA

The Pride of the Public The joy of the millions The star supreme of the Indian Filmdom

"PIYA PIYARE"

A thing of flame and fire with heart interest. The theme moves round court and zenana intrigues.

With

D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, CHANDA, JAMSHEDJI, GULAM MAHOMED, HADI, SAYED AHMED, GAZANVI.

Director. CHAUDHARY

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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ECONOMY GRADE KEYLESS LEVER WRIST WATCHES




"SECUNDUS" NEW CALIBRE	
Nickel Silver	Rs. 32
Everbright Steel	Rs. 35
Rolled Gold	Rs. 37
9-ct. Solid Gold	Rs. 60

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Rolled Gold, 10 years' warranty	Rs. 35
9-ct. Solid Gold	Rs. 45
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Dependability at low cost.
Send for FREE Descriptive Leaflet.

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Branch Managers.

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मुम्बई पन्नादेवी
राजा पंडित, इंदिराबाद

श्री बाबुराव घडल

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श्री बाबुराव घडल

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DO THEY TROUBLE YOU?

If so, ask a Free book "Perfect Sight" for easy home treatment. No risk. No obligation. CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Bombay 2.

CATARACT

"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sight, etc., radically and permanently. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. Price Rs. 2. HARYASRAM, Panchpota, (Bengal). Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess St., Bombay 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and how long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA (Bengal).

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Every Diabetic should at once obtain full particulars of a New POPULAR Home Treatment

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TRY IT AND AVOID OPERATION

Cures Piles, Fistula, Sinuses, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Malignant Foul Ulcers, Burns, etc. on application. Karachi Congress exhibition awarded medals. Bottle Rs. 1/4, harmless soothing. Details Free. KEMP & Co., Charni Rd. Bombay

DIABETES!

NO INJECTIONS—NO FASTING—NO DIETING! Write To-day, Now, to VENUS RESEARCH LABORATORY, Post Box 587, Calcutta.

'Policy Of Indianisation Output'

Will Not Prejudice Prospects Of British Officer,' Says "The Times"

For some time past officers of the Indian Army, especially those who fall within what has become known as the "War Block" have been awaiting anxiously the announcement of the terms of the scheme for removing the growing congestion in the higher ranks. Those terms, the outcome of long consultation and final agreement between the Governments at home and in India, are published to-day in both countries. The War Block originates from the enormous expansion of the Indian Army during the War, when permanent commissions were granted to about 1,200 officers a year instead of the normal 100. In 1914 there were 2,560 regimental officers; before the Armistice the number had risen to 7,100. Retirements after the War and subsequent normal wastage reduced the surplus, and in 1920 over 2,000 officers were "axed." At that time further retrenchment was impossible for the North-West Frontier was in a disturbed state and the intake of recruits, as always after a war, was small. Eight years ago the need for further reduction became evident. Various schemes for effecting it were tried, but the terms offered have not proved attractive enough to induce more than a few officers to retire voluntarily. Things have now come to such a pass that gentle slimming treatment similar to that prescribed by the Stanhope Committee for the Army at home cannot cure the malady in India; and a surgical operation is necessary unless the Indian Army is to have more field officers than subalterns. Even before the War the existing time-scale of promotion with its automatic steps in rank according to length of service, produced a number of Indian colonels rather bewildering to those with experience only of the home Service. Many of the 1,600 surviving officers of the War Block years are now becoming majors, and 900 of them are surplus to requirements. If the time-scale were allowed to take its course, the strength of lieutenant-colonels would in a few years' time be nearly four times what it should be. Neither efficiency nor economy could survive such a situation.

REDUCTION OF WAR BLOCK. To meet the difficulty the Government of India has drafted proposals now approved by the Secretary of State in Council and set out in detail in another column. They aim at a gradual reduction of the War Block in twelve years, starting in 1935 when the last voluntary reduction scheme comes to an end. The three main proposals are the shortening of the tenure of lieutenant-colonels' commands from four years to three; the earlier retirement on special terms of officers for whom commands cannot be found when they complete twenty-six years' service and reach the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, thirdly, the compulsory retrenchment of a maximum of four hundred officers during the next six years. The shortening of the period of command should cause no great hardship and, since the shorter tenure will not be broken by long leave, there will be no serious loss of efficiency. The second proposal will cut short the careers of many men of long and valuable service who, from no fault of their own, are crowded out of commands, but they will receive a gross pension which is at least equal to the full pre-war rate. For the third class—the four hundred upon whom the axe will fall directly—the blow will be softened, so far as possible, by the creation of an unemployed list upon which they will remain until the age of fifty, or in some cases fifty-five. They will be liable to recall in case of emergency. Meanwhile they will draw a rate of pay equal to the normal pension of a man of twenty-two years' service. For a married officer may bring the total up to £550 a year. Their ultimate pension will be that to which they would have been entitled under ordinary rules, subject to a maximum, providing at least a living wage.

LEAST HARSHNESS. That the terms will inflict the least possible hardship on individual officers, and the least possible damage on the Indian Army as a whole, may be inferred from the fact that they have received the approval of the present Commander-in-Chief in India. To many they will seem generous, and it is right that they should be so. The officers concerned have spent twenty or more of the best years of their lives in the service of the Empire far from home and have been subjected to expenses which officers of the Army at home, with only short tours of foreign service, are spared. Above all it is important that young men should not be discouraged from taking commissions in the Indian Army either by any suggestion of ungenerous treatment or by mistaken ideas of the effect of Indianizing certain units.

So far as can be foreseen, the policy of Indianization and the output of Indian officers from Dehra Dun will not prejudice the prospects of the British officer, at any rate for many years to come, for the class of Viceroy's commissioned officers will gradually disappear. The Indian Army has recently been getting an adequate number of recruits—about 100 a year—from Sandhurst and Woolwich. To make good the wastage in the senior ranks there will now be additional vacancies for thirty or forty officers for several years to come. There should be no lack of men to fill these vacancies in a service with great traditions and great responsibilities, which still offers a fine career, an attractive life for the adventurous young Englishman, and rewards, by no means inconsiderable—"Times".

BRITAIN BIGGEST ARMS EXPORTER

£2,379,000 This Year

Britain is shown to be the largest exporter of war materials in the "Statistical Year Book of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," just published by the League of Nations.

During the five years 1928-32 arms and ammunition to the value of over £51,000,000 (at par) were exported from some 29 countries and colonies, practically one-third of this total coming from Great Britain.

In 1932 Great Britain supplied 29.9 per cent of the total exports of £6,973,796 (at par), the next largest exporters being France (27.7 per cent.), Sweden (11 per cent.), the United States (8.7 per cent.), and Holland (8.3 per cent.). More than one-third of the exports from Great Britain, however, go to the British Dominions and Colonies.

Britain doing a large export business in armaments and munitions, writes the "Sunday Express" Special Correspondent.

Official figures disclose that so far this year the exports have been:—

Ammunition	£1,420,000
Arms	£ 453,000
Torpedoes and submarine mines	£ 94,000
Other military and naval stores	£ 126,000
War vessels	£ 276,000
A Total of	£2,379,000

In addition £1,275,000 worth of airplanes have been exported, many of them military machines for Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Turkey.

Further orders for munitions and airplanes amounting to nearly £1,000,000 are also in hand, and Messrs. Vickers are shortly expecting an order to build several war ships for the Brazilian Navy.

TAGORE RETURNS HOME FROM MADRAS

SANTINIKETAN Nov. 8.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore with his party return to the Ashram from Madras yesterday evening. The poet will again leave for Benares by the end of this month to deliver on November 30 the convocation address of the Benares Hindu University which will on that occasion confer on his honorary degree of Doctorate in letters.—United Press.

passengers into lifeboats. Antonio Bujia, first assistant engineer, is charged with failure to stay below in the engine-room and direct the crew.

The report states there appears to have been no organised effort on the part of the officers to fight and control the fire, and that no order was given by any officer to close the fire screen doors, which possibly would have confined the fire to one fireproof cell of the vessel.

"Nor was any effort made to check the air supply passing through the air ducts in the writing room, where the fire was discovered. When the fire alarm sounded the crew did not take their regular stations, nor was any effort made on the part of the officers to organise them and make a concentrated effort to meet the emergency.

"Warms did not leave the bridge to make any personal investigations as to the extent of the fire.

"It appears that the vessel continued at full speed into a 30-mile breeze for some distance after the fire had been reported.

LIVES LOST BY DELAY.

"It is evident the fire had been out of control for some time when the S.O.S. was first sent. Had the vessel been stopped immediately after the fire was discovered in the super-structure, which would have tended to prevent the rapid spread of the fire, and the call for assistance not been delayed, it is apparent that rescue vessels would have been in the vicinity of the stricken liner much earlier, and no doubt would have been instrumental in saving a greater number of lives.

"It is evident that no successful effort was made on the part of any of the officers or crew to lead passengers up to the boat deck by way of the crew's service stairway, or to lead them up outside."

EMPTY LIFEBOATS.

The report draws attention to the fact that the six lifeboats which were lowered had a total capacity of 408 passengers but held only 85 mostly crew.

"No successful effort was made by persons in these boats to go under the stern of the burning vessel and render assistance to the larger number of passengers gathered there. Hackney let go the painters on these lifeboats, and no effort was made on the part of the officers to keep these boats in close proximity to the burning vessel to render assistance."

Amazing Revelations In Morro Castle Report

All Deck Officers Save Only One Neglected Their Duty In Face Of Danger

When the Morro Castle was swept by flames on the morning of Sept. 10 and the passengers were screaming for help all the deck officers of the liner save one neglected their duty in the face of danger.

This terrible indictment is made in an interim report of the Board of Inquiry set up to establish responsibility for the sea tragedy which cost 134 lives.

According to the Board writes the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle" the only man out of the six deck officers to do his duty in the hour of disaster was Ivan Freeman, acting chief officer.

Acting Captain William F. Warms, who is English-born, and four fellow officers are ordered to appear before the Steamboat Service Inspection Board on Oct. 29 to answer grave charges of negligence, and to show cause why their licences should not be suspended or revoked.

VESEL MISHANDLED.

The S.O.S. was not sent out until it was too late, the liner was mishandled, passengers were left to their fate, lifeboats were sent away half empty and junior officers did not follow orders.

These are among the sensational findings of the Board. Never in the history of modern shipping have men entrusted with the safety of passengers found themselves arraigned in such scathing terms.

A terrible picture is painted of the incompetence and negligence

of the officers on the blazing liner. Captain Karl Nielson, who signed the report, explained that the cause and responsibility for the fire itself will be dealt with in later findings. The document to-day is concerned with the behaviour of the crew following the outbreak of fire.

A United States Grand Jury is at present hearing evidence to decide whether the officers of the Morro Castle or officials of the Ward Line should be held criminally responsible for the loss of life.

Five separate charges of negligence are brought against Warms in the Board's report. They are that he:—

- (1) Delayed S.O.S. signals;
- (2) Failed to stop the vessel steaming into a fresh breeze;
- (3) Had no fire hose ready;
- (4) Failed to shut fire doors;
- (5) Failed to divide the deck crew into equal watches, as legally provided.

Chief Engineer Eben Abbot is charged with having failed to go below to the engine and fire rooms to direct the engine-room crew. Evidence given during the inquiry showed that Abbot was one of the first persons to take to the lifeboats.

MINOR OFFICERS.

Clarence Hackney, second officer, is charged with failure to supervise the lowering of lifeboats when ordered, and Harold Hansen, third officer, is accused of not carrying out the skipper's orders to stand by and assist

WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF THE 1934

"SLAZENGER" TENNIS BALL

Adopted for nearly ALL Principal Events including
The CHAMPIONSHIPS, WIMBLEDON

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS OF FRANCE
THE WIGHTMAN CUP
THE INTER-ZONE FINAL
and
CHALLENGE ROUND
of
THE DAVIS CUP
as well as

All India Lawn Tennis Tournament; Western India Championships; Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships; Calcutta Championships; South India Championships; Punjab Championships; Delhi and Army and Air Force Championships; Delhi Lawn Tennis Championships; Burma Championships; Bandra Championships and used by the Western Australian Invitation Team during their Indian Tour last cold weather.

OFFICIAL STOCKISTS.

Wagle and Co., Bombay; Bombay Sports Depot, Bombay; Kuckreja Ltd., Poona; Mhow, Indore, Sholapur and Nagpur; Ubeiroi Ltd., Poona, Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Jabalpur, Agra and Almednagar; K. Fazal and Sons, Jabalpur; J. Ida and Co., Baroda; Matinee Bros., Secunderabad and Hyderabad (Deccan); Kathiwar Sports Depot, Rajkot, and Western India Sports Ltd., Rajkot and Nasik City.

CHILDREN ALL OVER INDIA LOVE IT

When it is time for a cup of Rowntree's, Children are delighted and so are parents, because they know that it has been actually proved that Rowntree's Cocoa is an aid to digestion. In careful Hospital tests Doctors have made this important discovery. After a fortnight you will notice the difference. Order it now for your Children and yourself.



ROWNTREE'S COCOA

ACTUALLY HELPS YOUR DIGESTION

(SOLD IN 1, 1.5, & 2.5 LBS. TINS)

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL STORES & BAZAAR DEALERS

KEEP SMILING AT

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102, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

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Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 10 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Small Reaction In Crossrates

GOLD AND SILVER STRONG

Wheat, Linseed, Tin, Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Nov. 9
On Friday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates reacted a little.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

The New York cotton market ruled steady but trading was extremely limited. Traders await President Roosevelt's next announcement after his recent victory at the elections.

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM

London gold and silver ruled firm today.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed were quiet but steady on account of unfavourable weather reports.

TIN, JUTE AND RUBBER VERY STEADY

Tin, Jute and Rubber were very steady. Tea prices were unchanged.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES BETTER

The London Stock Exchange displayed a decidedly better feeling on improved enquiry. Giltedged securities also gave a better showing on more speculative interest. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

Previous closing	New York, Nov. 9
Today's opening	12.14
Difference	-.02
Today's closing	12.26
Difference	+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1935)

Previous closing	Liverpool, Nov. 9
Today's opening	6.32
Difference	unchanged
Today's closing	6.33
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 212-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 9

Cotton continued steady but trading was extremely limited owing to the uncertainty in connection with the Government programme for the next year's cotton crop. However, traders are awaiting definite developments in this direction before committing themselves to fresh operations. Meanwhile everybody is interestedly watching next Roosevelt's announcement after his recent victory at elections.

Business in December commenced at 12.14 i.e. 2 points lower. Prices eased slightly on the lack of support but thereafter the market became steadier on some speculative buying and covering influenced by favourable Liverpool advices and prospects of limitation in the next year's acreage figure with December gradually coming up to 12.19 but the lack of confidence generally kept price movements within a narrow range and no further improvement was recorded.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.26 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 9

The following were the opening ranges:
December (12.24/12.24) 12.14/12.14
January (12.34/12.34) 12.26/12.26
March (12.36/12.35) 12.27/12.27

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 9

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American January - 6.34
American March - 6.36
Egyptian January - 8.34
Egyptian March - 8.34

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 9

Broach A-M moved between Rs. 211-4 and Rs. 211-8 at night. The rate at 10-15 p.m. was Rs. 211-8 with New York cotton futures about 3 points up.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 9

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11-6, S. S. Nawab Rs. 4, S. S. Ranee Rs. 3-14-6, S. S. Himalaya Rs. 3-15, S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-15, Shipment Oct. Rs. 3-14-3, Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-8-6, Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 3-7-3, Puratapur Rs. 13-10, African Rs. 14, Kesar Rs. 14-9, Java Spot F 3.15.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

Previous closing	New York, Nov. 9
Today's opening	5.00 3/8
Today's closing	4.99 1/4
Difference	-.01 1/2
D. BYRAMJI	9-11-34

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

Previous closing	London, Nov. 9
Today's opening	5.00 1/2
Today's closing	4.99 3/8
Difference	-.01 1/8

FRANC RATE

Previous closing	London, Nov. 9
Today's opening	75.90
Today's closing	75.65
Difference	-.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 9

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 3/8 but soon eased to 4.98 1/8. The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 4.98 1/8.

The franc opened at 75.90 and then gave way to 75.71 on continental selling with slight variations thereafter.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.65.

LONDON SILVER

The market was steady.

Last price	Today's price
Spot	23 9/16d.
Forward	23 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

Gold (66-19-2) 66-19-2

BULLION

Indus (oil) nil

Withdrawal (oil) nil

Silver Spot (23 9/16d.) 23 3/4d.

Gold per ounce (66-19-2) 66-19-2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 9

3 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2

6 months (9/16 to 9/16 p.c.) 9/16 to 9/16

3 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 11/16 p.c.) 11/16 to 11/16

to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 9

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16

Paris on Bombay (3-7 1/8) 3-7 1/8

New York on Bombay (37-68) 37-68

Berlin on Bombay (6-83 1/8) 6-83 1/8

London on Milan (38-56) 38-56

London on Shanghai (1-3 7/8) 1-4

London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 9

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64 1/4.

65 1/4. The market displayed fairly good activity on improved sentiment influenced by favourable foreign cables and prices advanced on considerable local and banks buying and closed steady at Rs. 65 3/4, 65/6 and 65/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34 8/6.

34 9/6 and 34 10/6. Trading was little more active due to weakness in sterling which induced some bank buying and option dealers covering although the enquiry generally proved inefficient. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34 10/6, 34 11 and 34 12.

Swami Brahmanand has wired to Babu Rajendra Prasad, at Patna, as under: "Boeing Panditji Mahasabha follows Sanatanists. This lowers Mahasabha's position, surely."

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 9
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 99-3/8, March 64-3/8 and May 63-3/4. The market developed a reactionary tendency on the lack of buying power and unfavourable advices from abroad with very little business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 9
Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 11-30. Trading was extremely dull and uninteresting with traders awaiting further developments in the crop situation with the moon price remaining unchanged at 11-30.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 9
Argentine linseed opened steady with December at 11-30. Trading was extremely dull and uninteresting with traders awaiting further developments in the crop situation with the moon price remaining unchanged at 11-30.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 9

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (2228 3/8 buyers 2228 1/2 sellers, steady) 2229 1/8 buyers 2229 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (230 1/4 buyers 230 1/2 sellers) 230 3/16 buyers 230 7/16 sellers. Quiet

Electrolytic Copper (230 1/4 to 231) 230 to 230 3/4

Glasgow Iron (270) 270

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2 to 0-10 1/2) Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2 Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11 Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov new crop (215 3/16 paid) 215 1/4 paid

Dunlop Nov (218 sellers) 218 sellers.

Lightening Nov (216 3/4 sellers) 216 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/32) 6 3/8 paid and buyers.

Jan-March (6 9/32) 6 9/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (211) 211 1/8

Linseed Calcutta (210 5/8 sellers) 210 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (29 5/16 sellers) 29 5/16 sellers

Groundnuts Comoranda (210 3/16) 210 3/16 sellers

Wheat and Linseed

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 9

Wheat January 3 15 9

Wheat May 4 1 9

Linseed May 6 2 0

The tone was quiet.

JUTES FAIRLY STEADY

Coals And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady in sympathy with better commodity markets. Business, however, continued dull. Coals were very quiet due to selling pressure. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous Sugar Shares and others remained dull and unchanged. Government securities continued firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—3 per cent. New Loan, 1941 99/11; 3 per cent. paper 92/4 small lot; 3 per cent. loan 1947/50 101/5; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 117/8; 5 per cent. loan 1935 101/12 small lot; 4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1943 104/9; 6 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 102/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty 396.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River 86.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 149 small lot.

Coals:—Amalgamated 22 small lot; Bengal 240; Burma Dnemo 5; Burrakur 13/12; Equitable 25/10; Jainty Central As. 11; New Manbhoom 48/12; Talcher 2/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 320; Anglo-India 419/8; Auckland 330/3 small lot; Bally 190; Barnagore 13/14; Budget 387; Birla ordy 13/14; Budget 387; Birla ordy 13/14; Cheviot pref 141; Clive 31/13; Craig ordy 1/2; Dalhousie 363; Dalhousie pref 143; Delta 369; Gouropore 607 small lot; Howrah 55/10; Howrah 7 per cent. pref 144; India 338; Kamarhaty ordy 544; Kankannarah 47/8 small lot; Kelvin 548; Lawrence 323 small lot; National 24/10; New Central 367; Northbrook 46/10; Nuddea 47/8; Presidency 5/12; Reliance

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN ALL HIGH CLASS SECURITIES

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN STRONG DEMAND BY BANKS

Continental Speculators Rush To Cover Francs

FLANDIN CABINET ABLE TO WEATHER THE STORM

(SPECIAL CABLE)

On the Stock Exchange with plenty of surplus funds still seeking investment, the upward movement in all high class securities has been a renewed feature. Giltedged securities have been in a strong demand, chiefly from Banks for old 2 1/2 per cent Consols which still further advanced by 51-5/8 to 286-1/4. Other sections were generally quiet and irregular.

In Commodities, the terminal raw sugar further eased on liquidations of December position at 3/10-1/2 being lowest on record.

Francs improved to-day owing to Continental speculators rushing to cover in the belief that Flandin Cabinet will be able to weather the storm.

Wall Street opened steady and interest centred in the European situation.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan to-day closed at 297 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 9

Giltedgeds were a prominent feature, strong and active. Markets generally were very quiet. Industrials were generally steady but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (284 5/8) 286 1/4

4 per cent Government Loan (207 1/8) 207 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (211 3/4) 211 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (217 3/4) 217 3/4

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (205 5/8) 205 7/8

Imperial Chemical (225 1/2) 225 1/2

3 per cent Victory Bonds (215 1/8) 215 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2

Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8

Hydro-Electricity (100-0-0) 100-0-0

Musical Industries (31-0-0) 31-0-0

Principles (22-0-0) 22-0-0

Imperial Chemical (225-1 1/2) 225-1 1/2

Woolworth New Ord (113-9) 113-9

Sampauls 7 p.c. coffee (29 5/16) 29 5/16

Realisation 1930 (296 1/2) 296 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2

University Ord (22-5/8) 22-5/8

P and O S. N. Co. Ltd (17-3) 17-3

Distillers (93-3) 93-3

Bredrud Dyers (10-9) 10-9

British Celanese (10-6) 10-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3

Contraordinary (47-1 1/2) 47-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (5-9) 5-9

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3

Inter Nickels (23 5/8) 23 1/4

Tatag Iron and Steel (5/3) 5/3

Tata Iron and Steel (2110) 2110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (230 1/2) 230 1/2

L. M. S. Ford (231 1/4) 231 1/4

L. N. E. R. Debt (27 5/8) 27-5/8

Southern Dutch (223 1/4) 223 1/4

Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (2131 1/2) 2132

London 'G' Stock (288) 288 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (245-9) 246-0

Godal (176-3) 176-3

Modder Nov (76-3) 76-3

Sub Nigel (222-4) 221-3

Spring Mines (158-6) 157-3

Union Corporation (136-3) 135-0

77/8 small lot; Standard 343 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/4; Sutna Stone Lime 160 small lot; Reliance Firebricks 9/4; Frank Rose 4/2; Bengal Telephone ordy 17/4 small lots; Cuttack electric 6/4; Arthur Butler ordy 13/4; Burn & Co. ordy 27/8; Indian Galvanizing 9/4; Indian Iron and Steel 7; Indian Standard Wagon pref 128 small lots; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3/8; Marshalls & Sons 1/3; Saran Engineering 10/8; Delhi Flour Mills 3/6; Hooghly 15/4; Concord of India Insurance 9/10 premium; Triton 227; Barasree coke 12/6; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/8; Firpo 12/10; Great Eastern 80 small lots; Indian Wood Products 37/4; Walford 1/2; British Burma Petroleum 4/8; Howrah 'O' 10/3; Indian Paper Pulp 117/8.

Titagur pref 40; Titagur paid up 64; Real property and Zemin-dary Mathurapore As. 10.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1934

Essential Unity Of Indians

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY ALREADY EXISTS, SAYS MR. DESAI

Bombay Leader's Address To Aligarh Students

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Nov. 6. That there were at least five distinct points of unity between the various communities that inhabit India, namely:

- (1) Unity of race.
- (2) Unity of language.
- (3) Common political interests.
- (4) Common economic interests.
- (5) Common culture.

was the main thesis of an extremely interesting discourse given on Sunday night by Mr. Bhubhai Desai before the members of the Aligarh Muslim University Union. Mr. Syed Ahmad Ali, the Vice-President, presided.

The Union Hall was crowded with students and members of the staff who had mustered strong to hear the address of Mr. Desai, which was throughout punctuated with cheers and applause. Among those present were: Mr. Faizee, Principal of Bombay Law College, and Mrs. Faizee; Mr. T.A.K. Sherwani and several other prominent local Congressmen.

UNDER-CURRENTS OF INDIAN LIFE

The subject that Mr. Desai had set himself to discuss was: "The Under-currents of Indian Life Today," and he began by recalling his association with another society of Muslim youth, in Nagpur, of which he was proud to be a life honorary member.

The most important under-current of Indian life that he wished young men and women to study was the essential unity of the Indian nation, in spite of much noise to the contrary made by interested Anglo-Indian sources. He believed that there was no such thing as the Hindu-Muslim question. It was argued by British Imperialists that with so many diversities in Indian life, especially of religion, there could not possibly be such a thing as an Indian Nation. To refute this argument he wished to take his audience to lands where greater diversities existed than in India and yet who were able to evolve vigorous and united nationalisms.

IN JAPAN AND U.S.A. In Japan, which was no bigger than the province of U.P. there were more than four major religions, but it had never occurred to any one to say they were not a nation.

What is it that makes a nation? Mussolini was once asked. And when further asked, it was unity of language or unity of faith or unity of race. He answered in the negative. A nation, said Mussolini, meant a community of political and economic interests. And the definition, said Mr. Desai, cannot be improved. Another country that illustrated the speaker's point of view was the United States of America, where could be found all possible religions, all races, and all nationalities. And yet it was one of the strongest and the most powerful nations on the face of the earth. Similarly in Switzerland, which was equal to any big district of India, there were three distinct religions, three languages were spoken in the Swiss Parliament, and the population consisted of three separate races.

In Oxford the speaker was questioned, how he could hope to have a nation in India with all the communities warring against each other. And he replied by a counter-question that silenced his English interrogator. Does not the Union Hall of Oxford, he had asked, look down upon the square where protestants had burnt alive Ridley, and was it not true

that the Protestant-Catholic feuds in England and in other parts of Europe, were amongst the bloodiest in world's history? But did they mean and justify foreign domination? India because of her political subjugation was in an unfortunate position. And what was the merit in others was sin for Indians. If an Englishman died for his country every one applauded and we too joined in the applause. But when an Indian gave his life for the freedom of his country, he was regarded as a rank criminal. Such a state of affairs, said Mr. Desai, was the result of false history that was taught to us and which helped in making an unhealthy live question. We were seriously taught that the United States of America could become a first-rate nation in spite of their obvious differences of race and religions, but we, who belong to the same race cannot become a nation.

ADVENT OF MUSLIMS

Referring to the advent of Islam in India, he said that the fact that a large number of Indians had accepted the faith of the Arabian prophet could not possibly alienate their sympathy for their country and countrymen. Even before there had been changes in the faiths of India, Buddhism at one time, had threatened the very roots of Hinduism, but still it had not meant the annihilation of the Indian nation. The advent of Islam was only eight hundred years old and the last great conversions took place only two hundred years ago, so that in the long life of Aryan race in India such differences were but minor.

"Let me impress," he said, "that I do not stand here because I am a Hindu, but because I claim greater affinity and kinship with you than those who, for their own interests teach us that we are different. The problem is not to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity, but to bring home the realization of the truth that it already exists." Scratch the surface, he said, and you will find that we are not divided but united by common bonds of at least five distinct unities—of culture, of language, of common political interests, common economic interests and of common race."

At the Round Table Conference, he recalled, the British Government had kept on saying that if we were united there was no use for them to be present in India, knowing full well that they had already taken precautions to keep us and the world under a delusion that we are a disunited people. So cleverly the Imperialist agents have been exploiting the Hindu-Muslim question that outside India, it is believed that the Indian masses have little else to do, their livelihood being secured for them by a kind providence and the benevolent British Raj, except breaking the heads of their religious rivals.

THE ONE PROBLEM

The only genuine problem, said Mr. Desai, before India is that of Independence and all else are mere incidents designed to prevent our freedom. Referring to the controversy over the Communal Award, he said: "Are we not fighting over the shadow? Relating a parable of Abbas Tyebji he compared those who were fighting over the Award question to a group of hunters, who before they had shot anything started quarrelling as to who would take what part of the kill and ultimately,

BHAJAN PARTY ATTACKED WITH LATHIS

One Dead And Many Injured In Fracas On Monday

Balkrishna Ganoo and several others were arrested by the police on Monday noon for, it is alleged attacking with lathis and other weapons a party that was enjoying "Bhajan" music during Pujas, as a result of which thirteen were injured, one of whom succumbed to the injuries later.

Ganoo has been remanded to police custody and the others released on bail till the 12th November.

COCHIN HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT

Government To Convene Conference At Delhi

MADRAS, Nov. 9. The Government of India have, it is understood, decided to convene a Conference on the fourth stage of the Cochin Harbour development at Delhi on November 26 and 27.

The Conference will be attended by representatives of the Governments of Travancore, Madras and Cochin.

The Madras Government will be represented by the Law Member, the Finance Member and Secretary to the Advocate-General and the Engineer-in-Chief of Cochin. "There will be a preliminary meeting of the Conference in Madras on November 17 and 19 and will be attended by the representatives of the Governments of Madras, Cochin and Travancore.—United Press.

instead of killing the game, shot one another.

If you go a little deeper, he asked, does it really matter to the masses of a particular community that some of their co-religionists in high stations of life, will get a few more seats in powerless legislatures and a few more jobs? Does it matter to the Muslim peasants and Muslim workers sharing with their fellow workers of other communities the life of poverty and misery that is theirs, that a few rich Mussalims will get one or two titular governorships, which every one knows, carry with them no authority?

And yet the interests of the entire Indian Nation are to be sacrificed for the sake of a few job-hunters. These governorships and services do not give a rupee worth of leisure, food, clothing or shelter to the tolling millions of India. They remain the slaves that they are with hardly enough to eat, the poorest people on the face of earth. Salvation, he said, was a matter between oneself and God not a matter of offices and servility.

THE "LINGUA FRANCA" It was wrong to think that Mussalims had remained in India as foreigners. They had on the contrary, made noble contributions to Indian culture and art. Another Taj was yet to be built. And the Moghuls had given to India a common language—Urdu—that was formed by the fusion of Persian and Hindi and which was sure to be accepted as the "lingua franca" of a free India.

The proper place for religion in personal life was communion between one's self and God. In national life, it should teach freedom and tolerance for others of a different denomination.

On concluding Mr. Bhubhai received a loud applause. Mr. Emaran Husain, the Secretary of the Union, thanked him for his address.

A few observations were made by Dr. Mohamed Ashraf of the History Department, who said the youth of the country had grown tired of the present leadership and their talk of nationalism. Mr. Desai replied to the attack in about ten minutes and the meeting came to a close.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY EARNINGS

Bhore May Present Balanced Budget This Year

(From Our Special Correspondent.) NEW DELHI, Nov. 8. That Sir Joseph Bhore may have the satisfaction of presenting a balanced railway budget when he addresses the Assembly next February is the conclusion that is drawn from the railway earnings recorded hitherto. The current year shows a considerable improvement, so that compared to the last year's deficit of seven crores there may be a deficit of about three crores.

VALUABLE ALLY

As usual, of course, this will be met out of the depreciation fund which has proved a valuable ally in covering the period of deficits. This steady improvement in the railway earnings certainly leads the authorities to hope that it will maintain itself next year, which means that if the earnings go up by another four crores the deficit would be wiped out, and the Railway Budget would balance.

This hope is strengthened by the fact that whereas the earnings have gone up the working expenses have not been allowed to grow correspondingly, and if anything they have been brought down by the vigilance of the Financial Authorities and Co-operation of the railway agents.

Another point that emerges from an examination of the railway earnings is that the improvement is entirely due to the goods traffic. The passenger traffic is still suffering from very keen competition from the road, and there seems little likelihood of any large revival in this sphere.

PROSPERITY IN SIGHT

Experiments like cheaper travel and third class railway return tickets are being tried, and if these prove successful then the passenger traffic may also grow and give back to the railways their prosperity, which may also benefit the general exchequer through the contributions from the railway profits.

For the moment, however, this is a distant hope and all that the railway authorities hope for is that the close of Sir Joseph's membership of the Railway Board may mark the end of the cycle of deficits.

PADDY BROKER ROBBED OF Rs. 12,000

Wakes Up After Night's Rest And Finds Money Gone

RANGOON, Nov. 8. A theft of Rs. 12,000 has been reported by an Indo-Burman paddy broker to the Rangoon police, who are investigating the matter. It is stated that the broker was coming to Rangoon from Moulmein by a deck passenger. When he woke up after a night's rest, he found the money missing from the inside pocket of his coat.—A. P.

CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE MAYORS

MADRAS, Nov. 9. A Conference of Mayors of Municipal Councils in the British Empire will, it is understood, be held at the beginning of the next year in London.—United Press.

Travancore Humanitarian Conference

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 8. The Travancore Humanitarian Conference for this year is to come off on Nov. 20 and 21. Dr. James Cousins will preside over the Conference. There also will be a Health Exhibition in this connection.—United Press.

The North-West Frontier Province Legislative Council passed today the non-official Bill extending the elective element in notified area committees.

INDIANS IN BENGAL PILOT SERVICE

Government Glad Cadets Trained By Dufferin Find Employment

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8. I understand that early reports regarding Indians employed as officers in the Bengal Pilot Service are very satisfactory. This is the first time that Indians have admitted into the service and it is due to the bold action of Sir Joseph Bhore, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was silenced and the declared policy of indians was duly honoured.

The Government of India feel happy that cadets trained by the Dufferin are thus finding employment either in merchant ships or in the Bengal Pilot Service. There is no doubt that some prejudice exists against the employment of this "foreign" element in British liners, but British interests are reconciling themselves to it in view of the fact that they have to use Indian waters.

Reports regarding Indians working in merchant ships have also been received and show that cadets are rendering good account of themselves and find their career quite attractive.

This policy of the Government of India has been so successful that not more than probably two per cent of the boys turned out by the Dufferin are on the unemployed list. Every effort is being made to provide employment for them as well.

POSTAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Busy Writing Report Embodiment of Conclusions

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8. The Postal Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M. L. Pasricha is now busy writing its report, embodying the conclusions. The committee has had an immense task in wading through the material collected and evolving schemes which will prove economical and at the same time increase the efficiency of the postal services. It is expected that the Committee's report will be ready by the end of this year, and should be in the hands of the Government by Christmas.—A. P.

INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

Competitive Examination Will Be Held Next Year

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8. A competitive examination will be held on March 25, 1935 and subsequent days for entry to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun in the term beginning on 24-8-35.

At this examination fifteen vacancies will be offered for entry to Indian Military Academy. The Governor-General in Council, however, reserves to himself the right to fill the last three vacancies by nomination from among those who have qualified but failed to obtain sufficient marks to secure one of the first twelve vacancies.—A. P.

FUTURE OF WORLD TRADE

Governor Of Ceylon Strikes Optimistic Note

COLOMBO, Nov. 7. A pessimistic feeling regarding the future of world trade was expressed to-day by the Governor of Ceylon, when winding up the meeting of the Ceylon Economic Society over which he presided. There had been a discussion on the growing burdens of the world trade, such as tariffs, quotas, prohibitions, etc. The Governor said that he felt hopelessly discouraged as to the future.

"At the very best you are faced with a period of growing interference by governments of all kinds with the trade of the whole world," he added. "There is nothing to be said really in favour of Government interference with

Mahatma Explains Village Work

Contradicts Report Of Rs. 20 Lakhs' Bequest From Delhi Millionaire

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement:

"I have seen newspaper paragraphs saying that a Delhi millionaire has placed at my disposal 20 lakhs of rupees for the All-India Village Industries Association which is in process of formation. A later press report makes me select Ahmedabad as the headquarters of the All-India Village Industries Association. Both these rumours are absolutely without foundation.

"I would like the public to discount news about my movement or intention unless they are authorized by me. What is true is that I have promised of Rs. 2,500 per month, and have already received over Rs. 500 in cash. Whilst the Association will undoubtedly need funds, it needs workers more than funds. The latter will come if the former is assured. I therefore invite those who would work for the Association to send in their names.

"Only those will help who will give some time to villages or who are interested in what may at first sight appear to be uninteresting or unattractive village work. The work will be of four kinds: (1) to encourage and improve the known industries that

are likely to perish for want of support; (2) to take charge of and sell the products of those industries; (3) to carry on the survey of such village industries as need to be revived and supported; and (4) to attend to village sanitation and hygiene.

What Workers Should Do. Whilst the Association is in process of formation and the scheme of work is being framed, I would ask fellow workers to set about encouraging hand pounding of rice, grinding of whole wheatmeal by village chakkis and popularising gur and study processes with a view to ensuring the purity of the products.

The workers will collect accurate information about these three things and other village industries that may come under their observation and pass on to me such statistics as they may be able to collect.

"I would also like to emphasise the fact that the Association is to be entirely non-political. Its sole object will be the economic moral and hygienic uplift of the villages of India and it will be open to workers drawn from all parties. The test will be full sympathy with the programme and readiness to help it with money and actual work wherever possible."—A. P.

NATIONALISM NOT KILLED

Madras Voters Must Prove It At Polls, Says Prakasham

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Sit T. Prakasham has issued the following appeal to the electors:—

The Assembly elections of this year are not elections for which individual members are competing in their own interest and on their own tickets.

Congress has not set up candidates, after a continuous fight of 13 years, with a view to promote the interests of the individual members, or promote any sectional or communal or party measures in the legislatures.

It has set up candidates to enable India as a whole to give a fitting reply to Great Britain at this juncture, when the latter is attempting to force down the throat of India a constitution which is not acceptable to her.

Congress alone can speak with authority on behalf of the people of India.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Each vote recorded for the Congress candidates is a reply of the millions of India to Great Britain. That Indian Nationalism is not killed, and that people are determined, to continue their fight for freedom.

It is the duty of every elector to march to the polling booth at his own cost and record his vote to the Congress candidate. I have no doubt that Madras that responded so well during the Civil Disobedience campaign will do it.

It is also the duty of the public to see that innocent and poor electors are not exposed to temptation and corruption in the next few critical days.

Will each voter remember that the defeat of Congress is his own defeat and also the defeat of the people?—United Press.

LION OF PUNJAB ENSHRINED IN OUR HEARTS

Dunichand's Appeal To Public To Celebrate 6th Anniversary

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Lala Dunichand has issued the following appeal:—

Lala Lajpat Rai's sixth anniversary falls on Saturday the Nov. 17. I appeal to my countrymen to celebrate this solemn occasion in a befitting manner. Though no longer in our midst, the 'Lion of Punjab' lives enshrined in our hearts. His pioneer work in the field of education, his life long interest for the uplift of the depressed classes and his burning love for the country are for ever fresh in our memory. His thundering orations still resound in our ears. He gave his all in the service of the motherland. He lived a most active life of selfless service, devotion and dedication and he died in full harness—a martyr to duty.

From his noble life let us draw an inspiration that may be helpful to us in the terribly trying times through which the nation is passing. Lajpat's life work was a great battle-field where he fought innumerable battles against all odds. His death anniversary is a great National festival which should be celebrated throughout the country by all Indians without distinction of caste, creed or politics.—United Press.

LAHORE ADVOCATE SHOT DEAD

He Was Prominent Hindu Sabha Worker

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

A report from Campbellpur states that a prominent advocate named Torenada Ram was shot dead by an unknown person on November 5.

Mr. Torenada Ram was just leaving his house to attend a dramatic performance when a shot rang out, injuring him fatally. He was attended to by the local Civil Surgeon and removed by a lorry to Rawalpindi for an X-ray examination, but he died "en route."

The deceased was a prominent Hindu Sabha worker and had greatly interested himself in the recent Assembly Elections.—A. P.